

# THE BOURBON NEWS.

CHAMP & MILLER, Editors and Owners.

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Established FEB. 1, 1881.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY., TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897.

NO. 60

## Clearance Sale

—OF—

## BOYS' SUITS:

## PRICE & CO.

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS.

Boys' Suits at 60c worth \$1.  
Boys' Suits at \$1.00 worth \$1.50.  
Boys' Suits at \$1.50 worth \$2.00.  
Boys' Suits at \$1.75 worth \$2.50.  
Boys' Suits at \$2.00 worth \$3.00.  
Boys' Suits at \$2.50 worth \$4.00.

This is an opportunity you should not miss. You can be assured of getting bargains at this sale—no paper talk, but actual facts.

Our Furnishing Goods department is complete; new styles of shirts, neckwear, etc., arriving every week.

Give us an early call.

## PRICE & CO.,

THE RELIABLE CLOTHIERS.

## GENTLEMEN

Who pay cash like to deal where they can get the benefit of cash. We appreciate that kind of trade, and you can save money by dealing with us. We will make our Fine Black Worsteds

## Cutaway Frock Suits

—FOR—

\$25, \$28 & \$30.

This will be a saving to you of \$10 to \$15.

Trousers, \$3.50, \$4, and up.

Paris Furnishing and Tailoring Co.,

H. S. STOUT, Manager.

FRED LANSING,  
Cutter.



## DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.

The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILLS ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale By W. T. Brooks, Druggist.

## QUEEN & CRESCENT.

During the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville, Tenn., a low rate special tariff has been established for the sale of tickets from Cincinnati and other terminal points on the Queen & Crescent Route.

Tickets are on sale until further notice to Chattanooga at \$5.35 one way or \$5.75 round trip from Georgetown, the round trip tickets being good seven days to return; other tickets, with longer return limit, at \$8.65 and at \$11.80 for the round trip.

These rates enable the public to visit Nashville and other Southern points at rates never before offered. Vestibuled trains on the finest class are at the disposal of the passenger, affording a most pleasant trip, and enabling one to visit the very interesting scenery and important battle-grounds in and about Chattanooga. Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga National Military Park. Tickets to Nashville to visit the Centennial can be repurchased at Chattanooga for \$3.40 round trip. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via Cincinnati and the Q. & C. Route South or write to

W. R. BLACKWELL,

GEORGETOWN, Ky.

—OR—

W. C. RINEARSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Cincinnati, O.

## MILLERSBURG.

News Notes Gathered In And About The 'Burg.

Hon. W. C. Owens returned to Georgetown, Saturday.

Mr. Alex Butler and Mr. Lucian Curtis, both have the fever.

Miss Sallie McIntyre returned Saturday from Chattanooga, N. Y.

Miss Jennie Kate Purnell, of Paris, is the guest of the Misses Purnell.

Mr. J. G. Smedley returned Friday from a short visit to Torrent, Ky.

Prof. C. C. Fisher is having the College handsomely painted and papered.

Mrs. J. Ed Hull and daughter left yesterday to visit relatives, in Flemingsburg.

Mrs. J. W. Britt, guest of Rev. W. M. Britt, returned to Harrisonville, last week.

Alex Whaley, colored, better known as "Freedom," died Sunday of appendicitis.

Miss Ethel Christie, of Covington, arrived Friday and will visit several lady friends here.

Miss Mae Miles, of Maysville, is the guest of Miss Katie Savage and Mrs. John Ingels.

Miss Julia Miller has returned from a visit with her aunt, Miss Julia How, of Covington.

Mr. Arthur Thomason returned Saturday to Chicago, after a week's visit with relatives.

Miss Bruce Royce, of Bath, is the guest of Miss Willie Bowden, at Mrs. Nancy Allen's.

Mr. Duke Watson, of Maysville, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Jas. Arthur, near town.

Mrs. Andrew Darnell, of Flemingsburg, is the guest of her cousins, the Misses Beeding and McIntyre.

Miss Alice Brady, of Carlisle, has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Mary Armstrong, for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout Leer and babe, of Paris, have been the guests of Mrs. Mary Leer and family for several days.

Mr. Jas. McNamara was caught in straw carrier of a thrasher, Friday, and was badly bruised and came near losing an eye.

Mr. C. N. Johnson and wife and Miss Nora Waddell visited Mrs. Tom Prather, near Mayslick, Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Lucy Allen and Jennie M. Purnell returned yesterday from a visit with Mrs. Louis Rogers, near North Middletown.

Mr. C. W. Howard moved yesterday into the Piper property. He will build a handsome frame cottage where he formerly lived.

Mr. and Mrs. Win. Chancellor have returned from a short visit to Lexington and are boarding with A. C. Ball and family, near town.

About fifteen couples from here, and a number from Carlisle and Flemingsburg, enjoyed quite a nice hop at the Licks, Friday night.

Rev. Dan Robertson, wife and three daughters, and Bob Robertson, have gone to Fleming County, to spend several weeks with relatives.

Mr. W. Mann and Fannie Mann, of Paris, came down Sunday evening. Miss Mann will remain several days with her aunt, Mrs. Miller.

Sanford Carpenter has bought John Hunter's interest in the livery business, and will continue buying horses and running livery at the old stand.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Purnell, of Paris, were guests of T. M. Purnell and family, Saturday. They passed on to Mayslick to visit Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Prather.

Mrs. Russell Mann, Mrs. R. M. Harris, Mrs. Anna Hart, Mrs. Ed Ray, of Paris, took their annual reunion dinner with their sister, Mrs. Wm. Miller, Friday.

Miss Adrain Griffith returned to Payne's Depot, Saturday. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Thos. McClintock, and Misses Ruth and Alice Thomason.

The residence and hall of G. W. Bryan was sold Saturday at Master Commissioner's Sale and was bought by the Economy Building and Loan Association for the amount of the mortgage, \$1,625.

Chas. M. Bonden, Republican candidate for sheriff of Garrard County, died at his home in that county Saturday from appendicitis. He was thirty-nine years old, and was a son of the late Jesse Bonden, of Millersburg precinct. The deceased leaves a wife and a daughter, aged fifteen years.

Mr. Edward Caden, of Lexington, an expert machinist, is overhauling and packing the pumps and putting in good repair the "Rescue Fire Engine," loaned to the 'Burg by Paris. The local Council will order several hundred feet of new hose in a few days.

Thieves Saturday night entered the residence of Riley Johnson and took a suit of clothes and overlooked checks, and notes and fifty dollars in cash. Mr. Johnson fired two shots at the burglars. The thieves also visited the residence of E. C. Foster in the suburbs, and Mr. Hill at Porter's Station.

Clarke & Woolums have bought 75 car loads of wheat this season, at from 55 to 70 cents. It is now worth over 74 cents. No threshing here since Friday, and will be no more before Wednesday on account of heavy rains. John Peed and Jas. Butler have, also bought wheat in large quantities.

Mrs. Mary G. Edmonson, age 61, sister of Archie Edmonson and Mrs. Butler Hall, died Friday at the home of her

niece, Mrs. Silas Yager, on Cane Ridge. Services were held at the house by Elder Fenstermacher, and the remains were interred at the Millersburg cemetery.

John Hunter left Saturday for the Richmond Fair.

E. C. Foster has put up a new 40 ft. smoke stack at his mill.

Mr. Jas. Woolums and wife visited relatives at Mays, Sunday.

Mrs. Fenstermacher went to Ghent yesterday to visit her mother.

Perry Jefferson went to Cincinnati, yesterday to try the tobacco market.

Messrs. M. H. O'Neal and Joseph Conner visited friends in Carlisle, Sunday.

Robt. Tarr sold three yoke of oxen, last week, for \$200, to Mr. Hayes, of Knox County.

Mrs. Dave Cook and Miss Alma Cook, guests of Mrs. Nancy Allen, returned to Paris, yesterday.

Mrs. Andrew Gibson and daughter, Miss Eva, guests of W. E. Payne, returned to Paris, Saturday.

Mr. Harry Conway and George Johnson attended the Browning-Ardeacon wedding, at Carlisle, last Friday.

Mr. Alex Oder and wife, of Harrison, were guests of Mrs. Claude Vimont, Sunday. Mr. Vimont is convalescent.

Mr. James Hughes, of Paris, and Mr. Aaron Smedley, of Hatchelton, were guests of Mr. J. G. Smedley, yesterday.

Mrs. Hiram Dooley, of Flemingsburg, sister of Mrs. S. Dodson, returned home Friday. Mrs. Dodson is able to be out.

Misses Maude and Bertie Gorham have returned from a visit with relatives at Bethel. Miss Bertie left yesterday to begin her school for the year near Owingsville.

Phil Nippert, of the Paris Ice Company, has finished the cold storage house here, and shipped in a car-load of ice yesterday. Dadd Best will be local agent and will furnish ice to families at 50 cents per 100 lbs.

## Summer Tourists.

Low rate, round trip tickets are now on sale from Queen & Crescent stations to Cumberland Falls, Ragley, Barnside, Spring City and Lookout Mountain. Liberal rates and limits. Ask your agent about it.

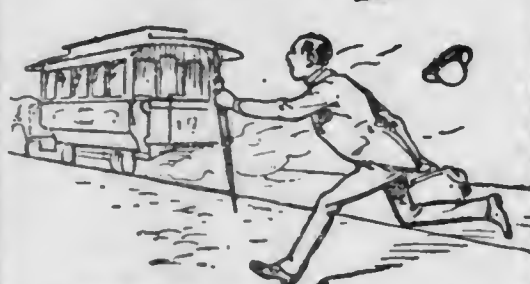
W. C. RINEARSON,  
Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Gentlemen's Tan Shoes.

The latest and best tans for Summer wear. Genuine hand made for \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pair. Will not squeak and just the thing for the Summer months.

RION & CLAY

## Stop



## That

coughing. The quickest and surest way is to take Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. A guaranteed cough remedy, wholly unlike all others—better, acts directly on the mucous membranes, heals the lungs and respiratory organs and invigorates the whole system.

## DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey

contains the concentrated healing virtues of old and tried medicinal agents, extracted by a new scientific process. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. At all druggists, or sent upon receipt of price by The E. E. Sutherland Medicine Co., Paducah, Ky.



Slightly Used Pianos of standard makes are better than new ones of low grade and occasionally can be bought for less money. We have now a few unusual bargains in

## High Grade Pianos

used so little as to be practically good as new—indeed not one person in a hundred could detect the difference, as they are in perfect condition throughout. We invite you to call early and investigate. Full particulars cheerfully furnished out-of-town buyers.

We are sole representatives for the celebrated

STEINWAY PIANOS.

Ernest Urchs & Co.,  
121 and 123 West Fourth Street.  
CINCINNATI, O.

## Brower, Scott & Frazee,

Corner Main and Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

## MID-SUMMER

## CLEARANCE SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK

We will for the next 30 days offer Special Low Prices on

Chamber Suits, Lace Curtains,  
Parlor Suits, Baby Carriages,  
Wall Papers, Pictures,  
Straw Mattings, Lawn Furniture.

If you want Bargains come and See Us. Everything New and Strictly First-Class.

## BROWER, SCOTT & FRAZEE,

Carpets, Furniture, Wall Paper, Draperies.

LEXINGTON, KY.

## H. A. SMITH, DENTIST.

Office over G. S. Varden & Co.

Office Hours: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.

## PATENTS U.S. AND FOREIGN PROCURED.

EUGENE W. JOHNSON,

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY IN PATENT CAUSES.

1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

Office established 1893. Charges moderate. Correspondence Requested.

(2mar-1jan98)

## New Buggy Company!

Having purchased John Glenn's carriage works and repository, on corner of Fourth and High Streets, Paris, Ky., we are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing, painting and trimming of vehicles, such as carriages, buggies, etc. We also keep on hand a select line of new

## BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, SURRIES,

—everything in the vehicle line. The public is invited to inspect our stock and compare our prices. We have engaged experienced, expert workmen to do our work and insure satisfaction, and guarantee all jobs to be first-class.

Call and see us. Prompt attention to all orders.

## J. H. Haggard Buggy Company

HIGH ST., COR. FOURTH, - - - - - PARIS, KY.



— WE RETAIL —

## Stoves At Wholesale Prices.

Write For Price List,

Or, call at the Works.

## LEXINGTON STOVE WORKS,

SEVENTH ST., EAST END CITY,

Lexington, Ky.

Take Chestnut Street car for the Works.

## PRIDE OF PARIS,

The Whitest, Purest and THE BEST

## FLOUR.

MADE BY

PARIS MILLING CO.

Ask Your Grocer For It.

Take No Other.

EVERY SACK

GUARANTEED.



## A CLODBURST.

Great Damage to Property and Many Lives Supposed to Be Lost.

Catholic Church at Niles, O., Struck by Lightning and Nearly Destroyed—Tailor Killed by the Electric Field—Large Washouts on Railroads.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 23.—At seven o'clock Thursday night a terrific cloudburst struck this town, flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire county east and west for 20 miles was flooded and the damage was enormous, the railroads being the heaviest losers. The Erie railroad, west of Warren 14 miles, and north of Sharon the same distance, was entirely flooded out, and orders were issued to discontinue all trains. Many residences here were flooded out, and the occupants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning Valley electric lines were flooded out and all the bridges washed away. The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour and nearly destroyed by fire, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were flooded out. Henry Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence on Mill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. He leaves a family. The excursion trains which left here Thursday morning for Lake Erie are all side-tracked 30 miles out and will probably not reach the city Thursday night. On every railroad leading into the city comes reports of extensive washouts and bridges swept away and railroad officials say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

At 10:30 Thursday night came the first tangible information of the damage done by the storm. Along Crab creek, running into the city in the northwest along the Erie and Lake Shore railroads, and emptying into the Mahoning river near the Lake Shore depot, a cloudburst occurred about ten miles out, and the water did not begin to rise much in the city until after nine o'clock. At about ten o'clock the water came down the valley into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything that was not fastened down before it. The bed of the creek was not more than 20 feet wide and the flood spread out to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly and in less than 30 minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded districts and was still rising. It is a certainty at 11 o'clock that some of the people escaped from the houses. The whole district was covered with darkness except one small place where a lone electric light shone. Firemen, police and others were on hand quickly, but were powerless to rescue anybody, as not a boat of any kind was to be had in that portion of the city. The cries of the people in the houses were heart-rending to those who stood at the water's edge and were forced to retreat slowly on account of the gradually rising water. It is almost a certainty that many people were drowned, one whole family was heard crying for help from upstairs windows when suddenly there was a grinding noise as if the house was being moved from its foundation and soon the cries from that place ceased. The intense darkness made it impossible to see what was going on, but it supposed the house and its occupants went down in the flood. People at the waters heard a man crying for help who was apparently being carried down in the flood. The voice grew fainter, and it is supposed the unfortunate perished. Piteful cries for help were heard continually, but the crowd on the shore could do nothing in the way of giving aid. Police and firemen went at once to another part of the city after boats.

It was midnight before boats were gotten to the flooded Crab creek district and the work of rescue could be started. The boats were manned by firemen, who went to work with a will, but could not make rapid progress on account of the swift and dangerous current. Nine families were taken out of second-story windows within a half hour and many people were picked up clinging to debris. Nothing definite will be known as to the loss of life till morning or even the names of people that are in the flood, and perhaps not then, as there were several thoroughfares through the flooded district on which there are usually people at all hours of the night. At midnight the water commenced to recede rapidly, and the creek will likely be back in its natural course by morning. The Erie and Lake Shore trains, including passenger and excursion trains, were stopped where they were caught and will not likely be moved before daybreak, as the officials refuse to take chances of loss of life. Loaded cars have been placed on bridges with the hope of keeping them up, as the Mahoning river is high and rising rapidly.

## Sheep for the Gold Miners.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 23.—A company has been formed here which will at once send a buyer to the sheep ranges of eastern Washington and Oregon to purchase a thousand head of sheep, which will be shipped north and driven to Dawson City to supply mutton to the miners.

## Not Andree's Pigeons.

STOCKHOLM, July 23.—The Aftonbladet, which has close relations with Herr Andree, says that Andree could not have dispatched the pigeons recently caught in the neighborhood of Soevde, in Rifylke, and near Tromsø island, because it was arranged that his pigeons should be marked with the words "Andree Expedition, A. D., 1897."

## Aurora Cotton Mills Close.

AURORA, Ill., July 23.—The Aurora cotton mills closed Thursday on account of the coal famine. The concern employs 600 hands.

## KLONDYKE BASIN.

Old-Time Miner's Report of the Country—No Ordinary Man Can Stand the Hardships.

GREAT FALLS, Mont. July 24.—Frank Moss, an old time miner in this section, who four years ago was one of a party of Americans to first visit the Klondyke country, returned Friday and tells a story of horrors and starvation seldom equaled even in modern novels. He describes Klondyke as a placer camp seven miles long and 13 miles wide, located in a sink and walled in by boulders of rocks 3,000 feet high. Gold, he says abounds, but no ordinary man can stand the hardships of the uncivilized region. When Moss left here four years ago he was



MAP OF ALASKA.  
(Showing Klondyke and Other Gold Fields.)

a sturdy fellow over six feet tall. From hardships and privation he is a cripple for life and badly broken in health. In three years he saw over 2,000 graves made in the Klondyke basin, a large majority dying from starvation. The steamship companies bring in all food and allow no private importation. Consequently it is not uncommon to go for weeks with but a scant supply, and for days entirely without food. The gold brought in last week to Seattle, Moss says, does not represent the findings of individual shippers, but a large proportion was confiscated from the effects of those 2,000 miners who fell a prey to the hardships. At the death of a man possessed of dust his body was buried without a coffin and the dust divided among those who care for him. With proper relief established by the government Moss says gold can be taken out at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month.

The richest strike has been made by a 21-year-old boy named George Hornblower, of Indianapolis. In the heart of a barren waste, known as Boulder field, he found a nugget, for which the transportation company gave him \$5,700. He located his claim at the find and in four months took out over \$100,000.

The richest section of Alaska, Moss says, is yet undeveloped. It is 100 miles from Klondyke, and known as Black Hole of Calcutta. It is inhabited by ex-convicts of Bohemia, and murders and riots take the place of law and order.

A few months ago Klondyke organized a justice committee and its law prevails there now.

With the great crowds preparing to go to the scene now, Moss says hunger and suffering will be great when added to other hardships to be overcome by those who survive. Moss returned with \$6,000 in dust and leaves Saturday for his old home at Dubuque, Ia., where he will spend the balance of his years.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Among the arrivals from Alaska on the steamer Bertha was Dr. C. F. Dickerson, of Kodiak island, which lies just at the head of Cook's inlet. He says the gold excitement all over the territory of Alaska is something unprecedented, and people are flocking to the Klondyke in a way that threatens to depopulate many of the trading posts and coast towns.

"When I left Kodiak two weeks ago," said Mr. Dickerson, "the people were leaving all that section of country and flocking in the direction of Klondyke. In a way the situation is appalling, for many of the industries are left practically without the means of operation. Mines that are paying handsomely at Cook's Inlet have been deserted. In my opinion there are just as good placer diggings to be found at Cook's Inlet as in the Klondyke region. There is not a foot of ground in all that country that does not contain gold in more or less appreciable quantities. The great trouble has been that people have not had either the courage or opportunity, I do not know which, to thoroughly prospect the country. I think that in another month the country about Cook's Inlet will be practically deserted. There is room there for thousands of men, and there is certainly no better place in the world for a poor man."

## One Hundred and Twenty People Drowned.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from Singapore says that the Chinese steamer Srihengann, bound from Singapore for Malacca with 190 passengers, was wrecked in a squall off Malacca on June 19. One hundred and twenty persons, including the captain of the steamer, were drowned. The remainder of the ship's company were rescued by a passing steamer.

## Funeral of Gen. Caldwell.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—The funeral services of Gen. W. D. Caldwell were held at his late residence on Lake avenue Friday afternoon. Hundreds of prominent men were present. A special train will transport the remains to Zanesville for burial Saturday.

## Miners Gain a Victory.

SHARON, Pa., July 24.—Mercer county miners have gained a victory in their strike and the operators have conceded to their demands. The men were out about three weeks and will now return to work at once. The operators will pay them 43 cents for run of the mine coal. About 1,200 miners are effected.

## Presents for King Alexander.

VIENNA, July 24.—A special dispatch received here says that Emperor Nicholas has presented King Alexander, of Serbia, with 40,000 Berdan rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

## THE MINER'S STRIKE.

If the West Virginia Diggers Are Not Out by Tuesday Morning

They Never Will Come Out in the Opinion of Senator Camden—President Rutherford Receives Encouragement From Other Labor Organizations.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 26.—Monday morning will be the deciding point in the great mining contest, "If they are not out by Tuesday they will never come out," said Senator Camden, who was called here Friday night from Parkersburg by the seriousness of the situation. Senator Camden is president of the Monongah County. Saturday is pay day, and it will be the supreme effort of the organizers to get all of the men to decide not again to enter the mines, and to cast their lots with the strikers. Before leaving early Saturday morning, Kateford received several telegrams from the leaders of other labor organizations assuring him that they were with him. "I am very hopeful," were his last words at the Fairmont depot. Saturday morning there was no change in the situation, no new men being out. Friday, Hite, the operator, was arrested for drawing a gun on one of the miners, and has been held till next Friday for a hearing. The speakers all made quite a point out of this Friday night, saying the first man in the strike that broke the law was an operator. Vice President Rae, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, arrived Saturday morning. He and Debs go to Clarksburg Saturday afternoon. W. J. Lunn, editor of Coal and Coke, is in town, and says that after a careful study of the situation he thinks the men in this district will not out Monday noon. He thinks Dearmit's men can not be gotten out if the Fairmont district do come out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26.—If the plans as outlined do not fail, the majority of the coal operators of the Pittsburgh district will get together at the courthouse in this city next Tuesday at 11 o'clock a. m. The call was sent out Saturday and enough signatures were attached to it to make the meeting a very interesting one. The names are: W. P. De Armit, of the New York Cleveland Gas Coal Co.; Frances L. Robbins; M. A. Hanna and Co.; Col. W. P. Rend, J. B. Zerbe; Elipse Coal Co.; George Lysle & Sons; D. M. Andrews; Imperial Coal Co.; Bower Hill Mining Co.; Moon Run Coal Co.; Blithe Coal Co.; Slope Mine Coal Co.; Federal Coal Co.; E. W. Bowers; J. F. Hosack; Ella Coal Co.; J. A. Oneil; Joseph Walton & Co.; Esen Coal Co.

These are the heaviest producers in the district. The meeting will be the first held by the operators separately from the miners since early in 1896, when the uniformity question was before them in all its vigor.

If Gen. Little, of the arbitration board, can have his way, nothing of the past will be referred to. Neither will the present strike be discussed. The point at issue will be the fitness of the old agreement to cover the situation as it now exists. All the operators who have signed their willingness to be present at the meeting are in favor of the re-establishment of uniformity, and their signatures will go a long way toward making up the required 95 per cent. of the operators in the Pittsburgh district, as outlined by Mr. Dearmit.

The action of W. P. Dearmit in the proceedings has given confidence to many operators. Gen. Little intimidated Saturday that the conflicting elements for the first step should have been eliminated. Owing to his position he said it would not be policy at the present time to go into details. He was satisfied, however, and was in the best of humor over the prospects. It is very probable that the commissioners from other states will be notified to be in Pittsburgh Tuesday. They will bring with them other signatures, and it is expected that whatever action will be taken will at least be binding on those that attend the preliminary meeting.

As near as can be learned, the object of the first meeting is to determine what grievances the various operators have.

## Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—James O'Donnell, who lives the life of a recluse, shot into a crowd of small boys who were playing ball near his home Sunday afternoon. Thomas Good, aged 12, and Frank Spears, aged 8, colored, were badly wounded. Spears will probably die. As soon as the shooting became known, an angry mob of neighbors surrounded O'Donnell's home, where he was hidden. The timely arrival of a patrol wagon saved his life, but by a narrow margin, as the mob surrounded the wagon and the officers were forced to fight to protect their prisoner. O'Donnell said the boys annoyed him with their noise.

## Three Men Drowned at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—Three Detroit young men were drowned Sunday afternoon by the capsizing of a row boat off Sugar island, near the mouth of the Detroit river. The drowned are William W. Shier, Frank E. Russell, Jr. and Edwin Stubinsky. Young Russell's father and brother, who were also in the boat which upset, swam ashore but narrowly escaped from going under.

## London Graphic on the Tariff Bill.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Graphic commenting editorially on the passage of the new tariff bill by the United States congress, predicts a sorry time for the American consumer and a probable revival of currency heresies and Bryanism in an infinitely aggravated form.

## Remains Scattered Along the Track.

COHOCOTON, O., July 26.—The horribly mangled remains of Wm. Conger were found scattered along the Panhandle tracks in this city at an early hour Sunday morning. Conger was a farmer, 28 years old and unmarried.

## ADMIRAL MILLER

Ordered to Take Command of the Pac No Station—Large Number of Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Congress probably will adjourn its extra session Saturday night. This opinion is held by most congressmen, and unless an unexpected obstacle presents itself the opinion will be verified. It is intended that the house shall first adopt the final adjournment resolution, and, though some objection may arise in the senate to its immediate consideration, this is not expected to be prolonged. Speaker Reed will announce his committee Saturday. With the tariff bill disposed of shortly after 3 p. m., an adjournment could follow within the next two hours.

Orders were issued by the secretary of the navy Friday detaching Adm. Miller from duty with the Brooklyn on the 27th instant, and ordering him to take command of the Pacific station, leaving San Francisco for Honolulu on the 5th proximo. He will be accompanied by Lieut. T. S. Rodgers and Lieut. P. Andrews. Orders were also issued Friday detaching Rr. Adm. L. A. Beardslee from command of the Pacific station on the reporting of his relief in August, and ordering him to Washington, D. C., for duty as president of the naval examining board.

The largest number of appointments of fourth-class postmasters ever made on a single day was scored Friday with an aggregate of 163. The best previous record was 157, made June 11. WASHINGTON, July 24.—Harry A. Rucker, who was Friday nominated for internal revenue collector for Georgia, is a colored man residing in Atlanta. He has but recently come into the contest for the place and the Georgia senators had only brief notice of his probable appointment. Neither of them had met Mr. Rucker until a day or two ago and they expressed themselves as unprepared to say whether they will favor or oppose his confirmation. They state, however, that so far as they are informed Rucker is a man of good character.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The senate has agreed to vote on the tariff bill Saturday at 3 p. m.

## CHARLES A. KETCHUM,

Well Known Forger and Confidence Man Dies in the Michigan City Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, July 24.—News is received here of the death of Charles A. Ketchum, alias Kalston, alias Dick Wilson, in the Michigan City, Ind., penitentiary, by the bursting of a blood vessel. Ketchum was well known in this city as a forger and confidence man. He was only 14 years old when he commenced his criminal career in Louisville.

In 1892 he was engaged as an express messenger by the Adams Express Co., his run being from Cincinnati to Nashville. In November he is said to have robbed the company of \$25,000 by substituting brown paper for money.

Returning to Chicago he committed many forgeries in the Maxwell street police district and the police of that station still carry warrants for him passing bogus checks on various retail dealers. When he learned detectives were searching for him he left Chicago and went to Indianapolis where he robbed a jeweler of a tray of diamonds. For this he was sentenced to five years in the Michigan City, Ind., penitentiary. Before Ketchum died he is said to have made a complete confession of his criminal career to Deputy Warden A. W. Sutton.

## DR. McLEAN,

Dean of the California Medical College, Shot and Seriously Wounded by a Janitor—The Latter Committed Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—Dr. Donald MacLean, dean of the California Medical college, was shot and seriously wounded Friday afternoon by Patrick Walsh, a janitor, who subsequently committed suicide.

Dr. MacLean was walking homeward from the college when he encountered Walsh, who taxed the doctor with having failed to fulfill a promise made some months ago, to aid him in securing the position of janitor at the college. The doctor denied that he was under any obligation to him, whereupon Walsh drew a pistol and shot him three times, producing serious wounds. Walsh then ran with a crowd in pursuit. After running for several blocks, Walsh put the pistol to his head and blew out his own brains. At the morgue it was found that he had written a statement to the effect that the doctor had lied to him and thereby driven the nails into his own coffin.

## Hail Stones as Large as Hen Eggs.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 24.—At 5:45 o'clock Friday evening a hail and wind storm passed over this section, causing immense damage. No reports can be received from the districts south of here, as all wire are down. Many small buildings were blown down and corn crops are completely ruined. Window panes an eighth of an inch thick were broken here by the hail. The streets were white for 20 minutes, and some hail stones were as large as hen eggs.

## Slowly Dying of Suffocation.

FRANKLIN, Ind., July 24.—While shelling corn to feed her chickens, a grain flew into the mouth of Mrs. Jacob Nichols, of Mt. Auburn, and down her windpipe. Efforts to dislodge it have been unsuccessful, as was an operation performed by the doctors, and she is slowly dying of suffocation.

## Big Order for Alaska Supplies.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24.—A St. Joseph wholesale firm has just received one of the largest orders ever placed in the west for goods to go to the Alaska gold fields. The order was placed by the North American Trading and Transfer Co., and is for goods suitable to the northern country.

## Col. Crocker's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The will of the late Col. Charles F. Crocker was opened Thursday. All of the estate, valued at from seven to ten million dollars, is bequeathed to his three children, absolutely.

## CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Tariff Bill Passed, Signed and is Now the Law of the Land.

President McKinley. Previous to Adjournment, Sent to Both Houses His Currency Commission Message—It Was Referred to Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—One of the longest extra sessions of congress in recent years came to an end Saturday night when, at nine o'clock, according to previous agreement by joint resolution, the speaker of the house at the one end and the vice president of the senate at the other, declared their respective houses adjourned without day.

The debate in the senate proceeded without interruption until 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, beginning at 10 Saturday morning. Just before the hour for taking the vote the chamber filled to overflowing with members of the house, who came over to witness the final consummation of the passage of a tariff bill through both houses of congress. The vote was over within ten minutes, and greatly to the surprise of some senators it was found that the majority for the bill was exactly the same as that by which the bill was originally passed.

There had been rumors that some who remained silent on the original vote would vote against the conference report, but these rumors were found when the result was announced to be without foundation. The majority still remained at 10, the populists and silver republicans declining to vote as on the previous occasion. The result was received with demonstrations of applause in the senate both on the floor and in the galleries.

The bill, which had been previously engrossed, was then rushed over to the house, where the announcement of the agreement to the conference report was the signal for another outburst. The speaker affixed his name, and it was then rushed back to the senate, where the vice president performed the same duty. The committee on enrolled bills had a carriage waiting and drove rapidly to the white house with the precious document. The president had been advised of its coming and was waiting, ready to sign his name to the bill, which was the last act in making a statute of the United States.

Meanwhile the currency commission message had been sent to both houses. Mr. Pruden carried it to the capitol and waited in the chamber for the vote to be taken. Before the result had been footed up he made his appearance in the aisle, and as soon as the vote was announced delivered the message from the president. Meanwhile there was a good deal of cross firing over the resolution for the final adjournment, but that was finally disposed of and the message was referred to the committee on finance.

In the house the commission bill was passed after one hour's debate.

The following is the message sent to congress by President McKinley:

"TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: In my message conveying the report of the extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the government has already passed the house of representatives and the senate and awaits executive action. Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision: our money is all good now, but its value is not further threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money, offered in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury. "Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. "The soundness of our currency is not here questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the government and the people. "The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from 29 states and territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' session the convention recommended to congress the appointment of a monetary commission. "I commend this report to the consideration of congress. The authors of the report recommend a commission to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor. "This subject should receive the attention of congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session. "I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, nonpartisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties who will command the confidence of congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work. "The duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to congress for its consideration at its first regular session. "It is hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of congress. At all events, such a report can not fail to be of value to the executive branch of the government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance. "WILLIAM MCKINLEY, "Executive mansion, July 24, 1897."

"To instruct Colombian Troops. PARIS, July 26.—The Figaro says that Gen. Elliot, the minister of war, has arranged with Senor Feyer, the Colombian minister to France, to place at the disposal of the republic of Colombia military a mission, to consist of three French officers of the rank of captain, as instructor of the Colombian troops in military tactics.

## Cut His Throat.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 26.—W. L. Missis, a tailor about 35 years old, believed to have belonged formerly in Urbana, O., committed suicide Sunday morning by cutting his throat.

## Man's Two Best Friends.

Man's two best friends are said to be a gun and a dog. It is easy to get a good dog, but hard to get a good gun. The guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are not only always good, but they are acknowledged the best made in the world. For years the Winchester has been the standard of the world, and to any one who has studied or examined its many points of superiority its popularity is not hard to understand. The repeating rifles and shotguns made by the Winchester are in demand all over the world. Although they cost comparatively little, they are better than the highest priced hand made guns in every way. Winchester ammunition is of the same high grade as Winchester guns and can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

## The Trials of Genius.

Friend—Why, what are you in such a fuss about? Anything happened? Artist—Oh, nothing, you see! Everything! I was just getting some of my latest pictures ready for framing, and that confounded housekeeper of mine has so mixed them up I'll never in the world be able to tell the top from the bottom again.—N. Y. Truth.

## Excursion to Niagara Falls.

On Thursday, August 12th, the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'y will run an excursion from Columbus, Zanesville and intermediate stations to Niagara Falls via Cleveland and the steamer "City of Buffalo," of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co. The round trip rate to Niagara Falls will be \$6.00 from Columbus and Zanesville, \$5.00 from Mt. Vernon, \$4.00 from Millersburg, \$3.00 from Akron, and proportionately low rates from intermediate stations. Train will leave Columbus 11:30 a. m. and Zanesville 12:00 noon of that day, making fast time. Tickets good returning five days from date of sale. For special information as to trips beyond Niagara Falls and all details see special excursion bills or apply to any agent of this company, or C. F. DALY, General Passenger Agent.

## In the Divorce Court.

Lawyer—Did you see the beginning of this trouble? Witness—Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement. It was about two years ago. "What do you mean?" "Why, when the minister said 'Will you take this man to your lawful husband?' and she said: 'I will.'—Up-to-Date.

## Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the most comfortable discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c a package. FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

## Clever Boy.

"How in the world did you get Old Curmudgeon's consent to wed his daughter?" "Finesse, me boy, finesse. I told all around that he caught 17 four-pound bass on that last fishing expedition of his."—Detroit Free Press.

## Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

## Strong Probability of It.

"Is it a fact that Miss Frost has a cool million in her own name?" "I wouldn't be so sure if she had. Her father was in the ice business, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs, Croup, Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

It is difficult to disappoint a man that has no ambition.—Ran's Horn.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

You may lose your temper, but others will find it.—Ran's Horn.

## All Worn Out

Able to Work Since Taking Hood's.

"My husband was afflicted with a worn out, tired feeling and could not do much on his farm. He heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that he concluded to try it and it helped him and now he is able to carry on his work." Mrs. L. L. Olson, Nevinville, Iowa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills 25 cents.

POPULAR EXCURSION!

CHEAP

NIAGARA TORONTO

—AND—

THOUSAND

FALLS! ISLANDS!

Thursday, August 5.

BIG 4 ROUTE

Only \$7 ROUND TRIP

TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Side Trip to TORONTO Only \$1.00 More Than Rate to NIAGARA FALLS

Only \$5.00 More to the Thousand Islands Than the Rate to Niagara Falls.

Tickets good returning from Niagara Falls and Toronto Five Days. From Thousand Islands Eight Days. Elegant trains of Pullman, Wagner Sleeping Cars and high-backed coaches, personally conducted by representatives of the "Big Four," who will look after the wants of passengers.

These excursions involve no introduction to the public and the popularity of the "Big Four" the natural route to Niagara Falls via Buffalo—is well known.

For full information call on or address:

J. F. ROLF, T. A. N. W. cor. 4th and Vine sts. D. E. HOLMES, T. A. N. W. cor. 5th & Walnut. J. E. REEVES, Gen'l. Southern Agent. E. O. MCCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Mgr. WARREN J. LYNCH, A. G. Pass. Agent. Cincinnati, O.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Musical College.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. F. ZIEGFELD, PRESIDENT.

MUSIC ORATORY and DRAMATIC ART.



## NEW TARIFF BILL

## Changes That Have Been Agreed Upon by Conference Committee.

## The Differences Between the House and Senate Are Very Clearly Explained.

## Mr. Dingley States the Amount of Revenue That Is Expected to Be Realized.

## The Conference Bill as Passed by the House and Sent to the Senate.

## Full Text of the Sugar Schedule—Analysis of the Whole Bill as Finally Agreed Upon.

Washington, July 20.—The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage yesterday after two hours' discussion before the full conference committee—democrats and republicans. The democratic conferees offered amendments to the report, but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments, as they would be rejected.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) offered amendments placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also a substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them.

**Revenue Expected.**  
As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley, in his speech, pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000.

**New Sugar Schedule.**  
The full text of the sugar schedule as finally agreed upon by the house and senate conferees is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, .35 per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope, .05 of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.50 cents per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees, and not above 55 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian islands on January 30, 1895, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

**Duty on Sugar Cane.**  
The conference restored the house rate of 20 cent. on sugar cane. Saccharine is made 1.50 per pound and 10 cent. ad valorem.

The confectiory paragraph is changed to read as follows:  
"Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 cent. ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise."

The republican conferees also made public a statement concerning the conference report in which it reviewed the changes made. Of sugar the statement says:  
"The house differential between raw and refined sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.30 on 88 degree sugar and only 1.20 on 87 degree sugar, are not adopted."

**Beet Sugar.**  
In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.35 cents on refined sugar might be retained, the house has agreed to the same, but the duty on raw sugars is increased .07½ cents, so as to make the increase on the same as the increase on refined sugar, and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and refined the same as in the house bill. And to meet the objection which has been urged that the house rates on low grade raw sugar show a higher ad valorem than those on the higher grades the duty on 75 degree sugar is reduced .05 cent and then the duty per degree increased regularly from .05 cent (as proposed in the house bill) to .02½ cent, in order to raise the duty on raw sugars the same as on refined.  
"By this arrangement the duty on raw sugars of 100 degrees purity is raised from 1.75 cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.82½ cents, and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1.87½ cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.95 cents, thus giving the same differential of .12½ cent between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the house."

"As this arrangement will increase the revenue over \$2,000,000 and at the same time give additional encouragement to the production of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consummation."

**Wool.**  
The changes in the wool schedule made in conference and leave the duties on disputed items as follows:

Paragraph 351—The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools

of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarn, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent. of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wools.

Paragraph 352—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per pound.

Paragraph 353—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

Paragraph 362—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on oils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 365—On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 2½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound the duty shall be 3½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 367—On blankets and flannels for wear, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 40 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 30 cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 35 cent. ad valorem.

On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool valued at more than 50 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class in addition thereto 40 cent. ad valorem. Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at above 50 cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act; provided, that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

Paragraph 370—On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 60 cent. ad valorem.

**Schedule on Carpets.**  
Paragraph 372—Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character and description, 80 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 373—Saxony, Wilton and Tourain velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character and description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 374—Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character and description, 44 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 375—Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character and description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 376—Tapestry Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character and description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 377—Trebles grain, three ply, and all chain velvets, 22 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 378—Dutch wool and two-ply carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 cent. ad valorem.

**Wood.**  
The following was substituted for the paragraph on new timber:  
"Timber, sawed, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot."

The paragraph relating to sawed boards and planks was amended by striking out the words "white pine" at \$1 per 1,000 feet and by restoring the house rate on all the other items of the schedule, making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet for sided, planed or finished, 3½ for tongued or grooved, and \$1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The legislative proviso to this paragraph inserted by the senate was changed so as to read: "That if any country or countries of dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round manufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported in the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boomsticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency."

Fence posts are reduced from 20 to 10 cent. ad valorem. The house rate of 30 cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels of sugar, and on books, etc.

The house rate of two cents per thousand and 15 cent. ad valorem is restored on toothpicks, as is the house rate of 40 cents per thousand upon butchers' skewers.

**Tobacco.**  
The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filter tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made 1.55 per pound instead of 1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, etc., of 1.50 per pound and 25 cent. ad valorem was restored.

The senate made the rate 1.40 per pound and 25 cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on imported tobacco.

**Silk.**  
The conference accepted paragraph 386 as amended by the senate with the addition of the words "or plush" before ribbons in the first line, making plush ribbons dutiable at 1.50 per pound, and 15 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 387, relating to woven silk fabrics, was accepted as amended by the senate, except that the rate on cloth other than black dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk was changed from \$2.25 per pound to \$2.50 per pound, and that on cloth dyed or printed in the piece from \$3.25 to \$3.50.

**Cotton.**  
Paragraph 391, relating to manufactures of silk, is changed so as to modify the description of jacquard figured goods by providing that they shall be "made on looms," and that they should be "dyed in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the filling." The rate is left at 50 cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 392, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference so as to provide that thread colored, bleached, combed, etc., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting of two or more single yarns, on all numbers exceeding 20, and up to 80, are made dutiable at one-quarter of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbering 80 and above, three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. In the original house bill there was no division as to numbers, all being made dutiable at the rate of three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. The senate left the house rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first

division, and provided an ad valorem of 50 per cent. on the second.

A portion of that part of paragraph 315 relating to plushes, velvets, etc., which was stricken out by the senate, was inserted, though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect "that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 15 cents per square yard and 25 cent. ad valorem."

In paragraph 320 the senate amendments are all accepted, except that reducing the rate on cotton suspender straps and braces from 45 to 40 cent. ad valorem. The paragraph inserted by the senate (291½) providing for an additional duty of 10 cent. ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was stricken out by the conference.

**Agricultural.**  
Raw cotton, which the senate made dutiable at the rate of 20 cent. ad valorem, was restored to the free list.

Paragraph 321, relating to cuttings as it passed the senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, \$3.75 being fixed as the rate on cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head, instead of \$3.50, while a rate of 27½ per cent. ad valorem was fixed on cattle of a greater value instead of 25 per cent. in the senate amendment.

The difference between the two houses on beans was compromised, being made 45 cents per bushel.

The duty on seeds not specially provided for was made 20 cent. ad valorem, the rate being 25 and the house rate 40 percent.

The paragraph in regard to packed fish was amended as fixed by the senate, so as to be made to apply specially to fish in packages.

Paragraph 361 was amended so as to specifically provide that fresh mackerel, halibut or salmon should be dutiable at the rate of one cent per pound, as well as the pickled or salted article.

**Dried Fruits.**  
Paragraph 362 in regard to apples, etc., was amended so as to cut currants, and the house rate of 2 cents per pound on such dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, and berries prepared in any manner was restored.

The grape paragraph was altered so as to require the payment of 2 cents per barrel "of the capacity of the barrels or packages."

Orange and lemon peels preserved and cocoanut meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of 2 cents per pound.

On pineapples the senate rate was retained.

On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sustained.

The conference struck out the senate amendment providing for a duty of 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats.

Paragraph 382, relating to cocoa, was amended by leaving the cocoanut oil.

**Spirits and Wines.**  
The conference made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., proper.

The senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol in packages was changed to 40 cents per gallon. The house rate was 60 cents.

The rates on mineral waters were compromised, being made 20 cents per dozen on pint bottles, 30 cents per dozen on quart bottles. House rate of 40 cents and the senate rate of 50 cents were restored.

The conference struck out the senate rate paragraph relating to tartrate of soda and potash and partly refined argols and restored the house paragraph.

The senate compromise on white lead at 2½ cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow.

The house paragraph in regard to oxide of zinc and white paint was restored.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 2½ cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow at 2½ cents, nitrate at 2½, and litharge at 2½ cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two houses.

Phosphorus was compromised at 13 cents per pound.

The house rate on sulphur was restored. The senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph allowing crude brimstone to come in at 10 cents per pound, but the conference struck this out, including this article in the 3½ rate, as originally fixed by the house.

**Paper.**  
On mechanically ground wood pulp the house rate of one-twelfth of one cent per pound, dry weight, was restored.

The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended it is as follows:

"Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued between two and a half and three cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 13 cent. ad valorem."

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on each dollar of export duty per pound imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

**Lithographic Prints.**  
There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The rates on such prints on paper not exceeding 8½ inches in thickness is reduced from the senate rate of 25 cents per pound to 20 cents.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 10 cents per pound. For paper exceeding 400 square inches the rate of 55 cent. ad valorem is fixed. The house rate on prints is reduced from 10 to 5 cents and on lithographic from 9 to 6 cents.

"Books for children's use containing illuminated lithographic prints not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound."

The senate rate of 20 cents per pack and 20 cent. ad valorem fixed on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and 20 cent. ad valorem.

**Internal Revenue.**  
The internal revenue tax amendment relating to cigars and cigarettes made by the senate was changed to read as follows:

"On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, 33 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, 31 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, 33 per 1,000; cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, 31 per 1,000."

The senate amendment providing for a tax on stocks and bonds was stricken out.

**Metals.**  
The house rate of 8-10th of a cent per pound was restored on round iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for.

The house rate on iron in slabs, blooms, etc., less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron was also restored.

The rate on iron bars, billets, etc., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, was made specifically at 12 cent per ton.

In paragraph 127 the senate rate of 12-20 cents per pound on iron or steel anchors was increased to 1½, and the house rate, the other amendments to the paragraph made by the senate were accepted.

Paragraph 129 reads as follows:

"Hooks, bolts, rods, or hoop or band steel cut to lengths, and other articles manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings,

for baling cotton or any other commodity, 5-10 of a cent per pound."

**Steel Rails.**  
On railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rail, the conference restored the house rate of 7-20 of a cent. On railway fishplates the senate rate of 4-10 of one cent per pound stands.

Paragraph 132 providing for an extra duty of 2-10 of a cent per pound on iron and steel sheets or plates, galvanized or coated, was allowed to stand, but was made to apply only to "zinc spelter or other metals, or any alloy of these metals."

The house rate of 2 cents per pound was restored on polished or planished sheets of iron or steel. On targets' iron or steel, tinplates and terne plates the house rate of 1½ cents per pound was restored. The house receded from its proviso that the benefit of the drawback provision in section 24 shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tinplates, etc.

The conference amended the proviso to paragraph 136 relating to wire rods so as to make it read as follows:

"On wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall pay an additional duty of one-half of one cent per pound."

There were several changes in the paragraph relating to iron and steel wire.

**Changes in Cutlery.**  
In the paragraph relating to cutlery there was but one change from the senate schedule.

The conference made material changes from both the senate and house rates on shotguns, both in classification and rates of duty.

On wheels for railway purposes a compromise makes the duty 1½ cents per pound and 14 cents on ingots, blooms, etc. A compromise, in crude form, was made dutiable at 8 cents and in plates at 13 cents per pound.

The rate on Dutch metal was made 6 cents per package of 100 leaves.

The language and rates of the senate amendments to the paragraph in relation to lead ore were accepted without change, but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 2½ cents per pound, instead of 2 cents, as fixed by the house, and 2½ cents as fixed by the senate.

The senate rates on mica were advanced, those on the unmanufactured article being fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 cent. ad valorem, those on cut mica at 12 cents per pound and 20 cent. ad valorem.

On mica in a pound on nickel, as provided by the house, was restored.

**Earthenware.**  
The senate language in paragraph 88, relating to tiles, is retained, except that the requirements that the tiles shall be for floors and walls is stricken out. The house rates were restored on Portland, Roman and other cements.

Paragraph 91, relating to gypsum, was amended so as to read as follows:

"Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, \$2.50 per ton; pear hardening for papermakers' use 20 per cent. ad valorem."

The paragraph relating to pumice stone was totally changed, the rate being made 35 per cent on the manufactured article and 15 per centum ad valorem on the unmanufactured.

The house paragraph relating to clays and earths was adopted, and the house rates on dried asphaltum and bitumen. On fuller's earth the rate was fixed at \$1.50 per ton on the unmanufactured article and 10 cent on that which has been manufactured.

The house rate on undecorated rockingham earthenware, paragraph 94, was restored.

In the next paragraph, relating to china, the house provision including clock cases, with or without movements, was restored, making the duty 60 per centum ad valorem.

The senate receded from its amendments to the rates on plain bottles, jars, etc.

The paragraph (100) in regard to cut or ornamented glass bottles was not changed as to rates.

The conference restored the house rates and language on unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, but retained the senate rates and language on polished cylinder and crown glass.

In the paragraph (103) relating to fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass the senate rates and language were retained except that the house proviso to the effect "that all the above plate glass when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured shall be subjected to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered."

The senate rates were retained on cast polished plate glass, both unfinished and silvered, as provided in paragraphs 104 and 105.

The house rate of 10 cent. ad valorem, in addition to other rates chargeable on crown, cylinder, or plate glasses where those glasses are bent, ground, frosted, etc., is reduced to 5 per cent.

The conference adopted the senate amendment to paragraph 108 relating to spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., with one exception.

Paragraph 112, relating to stained or painted glass windows, remains practically unchanged.

The two houses compromised the rate on freestone, granite, sandstone, unmanufactured or undressed, making it 12 cents per cubic foot.

**Flax.**  
The thread paragraph (330) is a compromise between the two houses, making a duty of 13 cents per pound on threads made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, and three-fourths cent per pound additional for each lea or number in excess of five made from yarn finer than five lea or number.

There is also a change in the next paragraph, relating to single yarns in the gray, reducing the senate rate on yarns not finer than 30 lea or number to 40 cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise between the two houses.

Floor matting, which are taken from the free list, where they were placed by the senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents per square yard where their value does not exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at 7 cents per square yard and 25 cent. ad valorem where their value exceeds 10 cents per square yard.

Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics and bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics were taken from the free list and the language of the house practically restored in both instances.

The rate was made seven-eighths of one cent per pound and 15 cent. ad valorem. The senate rate on handkerchiefs was accepted.

**Sundries.**  
There were comparatively few changes in the sundries schedule. The senate amendment on bituminous coals fixing the rate of 57 cents per ton was accepted without change.

The house rate of one cent per thousand on loose matches was restored.

The house rates on haircloth were restored.

The senate rates on jewelry were retained.

The house provision in regard to diamonds and other precious stones was restored.

Paintings, drawings and statuary were again made dutiable at 20 cent. ad valorem.

**Free List.**  
The following changes were made in the free list:

The provision allowing cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals, straying or driven across the boundary line of another country for pasture purposes, to be brought back free of duty is modified so as to continue this privilege for the specified time of six months.

The conference restored to the free list the house paragraph on books and engravings imported by authority of the United States for the library of congress.

The paragraph relating to the free introduction of books, libraries and reasonable furniture of persons from foreign countries was altered so as to provide that

where they were not introduced for sale they were to be allowed free entrance where they had not been so used for less than one year.

The conference restored the house provision on camphor.

The following is the paragraph agreed upon on anthracite coal in the free list:

"Coal, anthracite, now especially provided for in this act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

Following is the paragraph agreed upon on coal tar in the free list:

"Coal tar, crude pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, etc."

The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were especially excepted by the senate bill, and as agreed upon reads as follows:

"Fresh fish, frozen or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States."

On hide cuttings the house paragraph was restored.

Manganese ore was restored to the free list, as was cocoanut oil.

The house phraseology of the paragraph in regard to ores of gold, silver, etc., was restored, which has the effect of making free nickel and nickel matte.

The senate amendment making free painting, drawings and statuary was also stricken out.

**Reciprocity.**  
The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the conference, contains some of the features of both the senate and the house bills on this subject.

It also contains some retaliatory measures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of "equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries exporting to this country the following articles:



# ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

## THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

Published every Tuesday and Friday by  
WALTER CHAMP, } Editors and Owners.  
BRUCE MILLER, }

Make all Checks, Money Orders, etc., payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
Displays, one dollar per inch for first insertion; half rates each insertion thereafter.  
Locals, or reading notices, ten cents per line each insertion. Locals in black type, twenty cents per line each insertion.  
Frac-tions of lines count as full lines when running at line-rates.  
Obituaries, cards of thanks, calls on candidates, resolutions of respect and matter of a like nature, ten cents per line.  
Special rates given for large advertisements and yearly cards.

Notice to National Democrats.

A DISTRICT CONVENTION of the National Democrats residing in the Twenty-Second Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Jessamine, Scott and Woodford, is hereby called to meet in Georgetown, Ky., on Tuesday, August 3d, 1897, at 3 o'clock p. m. (Standard time). The basis of representation of the counties in this convention shall be one delegate for every fifty votes cast for Cleveland in 1892, and the purpose of the convention shall be the nomination of a candidate for State Senator in said district.

A Convention of the National Democrats of the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bourbon, Franklin, Scott and Woodford, is also called to meet at same time and place, and with the same basis of representation, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney.

Done by the order of the District Committee.

ARTHUR YAGER,  
Chairman.

Mass Meeting.

THE National Democrats of Bourbon Co. are requested to meet at the Court-house on Monday, Aug. 2d, at 2 o'clock, standard time, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Georgetown, on Tuesday, Aug. 3d, 1897, to nominate candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney of this, the Fourteenth Judicial District of Kentucky.

A. T. FORSYTH,  
County Chairman.

THE Nicholasville Democrat takes a whack at the National Democrats by angrily asserting that a voter who fused with Republicans or voted for McKinley has no right to call himself a Democrat. He is as much a Democrat as the voter who fused with the Populists.

THE first Southern colored man to secure recognition from the present Administration was Henry A. Rucker, an Atlanta barber, who was Friday appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Georgia district, despite the vigorous opposition of the "Lily White" element. It is said several other plans are soon to fall into the laps of Southern colored men.

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

Theatrical And Otherwise—Remarks In The Foyer.

E. H. Sothern and wife (Virginia Harned) had a narrow escape from being drowned while surf bathing last week at Lawrence, L. I.

Lillian Russell has gone to Dakota to secure a divorce from her sixth husband, Sig. Pervigni.

SHERMAN STIVERS has taken the agency for the Cincinnati Daily Times-Star, a most excellent paper, and will have it delivered to subscribers in any part of the city for six cents per week. He solicits your subscription. (tf)

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair,  
DR.

# PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Outing At Olympia.

PROBABLY the most delightful outing one can enjoy is a camping trip in the mountains with a congenial party of friends—leaving behind the noise and heat of the city, and laying aside business cares and securing a welcome respite from certain requirements of fashion. Beautiful Olympia, with its towering hills and lovely valleys, its lovely, shaded walks to bubbling springs of sparkling, healthful mineral waters, is an ideal place for such an outing, and the congenial members of the Bourbon Outing Club are indeed agreeable companions for such a pleasure. The party, which has already been named in these columns, was joined Saturday by Miss Lucy Lowry, Messrs. John Sweeney, J. M. McVey and Walter Champ, on Sunday by Mr. Talbot Clay and yesterday by Messrs. Chas. T. Kenney and Jas. Daugherty.

Besides having the merriest kind of a time, the stay at Olympia is bringing better health to several members of the party. One lady has gained seven pounds in a week and others have been much benefited. The appointment each day of a different young lady and gentleman to the positions of housekeeper and waiter has been the means of developing the domestic qualities of the one and tended to qualify the other to the possible duties of the "new man." At any rate, 'tis a jolly arrangement, and adds variety to the experiences of camp life.

Among the other arrivals Saturday at Olympia were Messrs. Chas. Mehagen and H. A. Power, of Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Craig Shipp, of Lexington. Misses Lizzie Manning, Turney and Willie Johnson, of other Parisians who are at the Springs. Among other guests, not mentioned in former issues of THE NEWS, are Mrs. J. W. McGarvey, Misses Sara and Orlie McGarvey, Messrs. Geo. Weeks, Thos. Lewis and Chas. Scott, of Lexington. Mrs. W. O. Bradley and daughter, Miss Christine Bradley are distinguished guests, and the winsome ways of the Chief Executive's lovely daughter have made her a general favorite with the hotel guests and the Bourbon contingent.

The Outing Club will spend the remainder of the week in camp at Olympia and may remain over Sunday. The members are enjoying every moment of the stay in the mountains and will be loth to leave such a restful and agreeable place as Olympia.

W. C.

SCINTILLATIONS.

An Interesting Jumble Of News And Comment.

Over one hundred shade trees were uprooted at Catlettsburg by the storm Friday.

Chas. F. Taylor and Ben F. Stone, two Richmond printers, are going to Alaska.

Chas. Dixon, 16, is dying at Portsmouth, Ohio, from excessive cigarette smoking.

Pretty Miss Mary Cryan suicided in New York because she feared she would grow fleshy.

At Newport three of Fred Lanrie's children have died in a month from diphtheria.

The grand jury at Lexington refused to indict Jacob Harris, the slayer of Thomas Merritt.

Mason Gardley, of Robertson county, recently bought a horse at Flemingsburg for thirty-five cents.

The grand jury at Lexington made a report roasting Supt. Scott and the Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum.

There were but two cases in Winchester police court during the first month the city was under local option law.

The tragic death of Mrs. Cooke, formerly Miss Minnie Lyne, of Cynthia, is being investigated by the authorities at Asheville, N. C.

Hon. John W. Yerkes has been notified that he will be expected to take charge of the Collector's office at Richmond, Ky., July 31.

Lexington may yet get the Capital. J. S. Alsmen, of Virginia, has a deed to the land on which Frankfort is built, and will sue for the land.

Miss Jennie McCracken, aged 94, a resident of Elmwood, near Cincinnati, says the Commercial-Tribune, is a mental wreck from the use of cigarettes.

Rev. George O. Barnes is preaching in the Courthouse at Owingsville. He is accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Miss Marie and Mrs. Duncan, of Lexington, Ky.

Dyea, Alaska, has been declared a sub-port of entry for the benefit of passengers and shippers to the Klondike district, thus avoiding a transfer at Juneau. The rush for the New Eldorado continues unabated. See dispatches on second page.

New Laundry Agency.

I HAVE secured the agency for the Winchester Power Laundry—the first-class institution—and solicit a share of the public patronage. Work or orders left at Clarke & Clay's drug-store will receive immediate attention. Work called for and delivered promptly. Respectfully,  
BRUCE HOLLADAY.

(16ap-tf)

## Twenty Years....

For more than twenty years we have been telling how Scott's Emulsion overcomes the excessive waste of the system, puts on flesh, nourishes and builds up the body, making it the remedy for all wasting diseases of adults and children, but it isn't possible for us to tell the story in a mere stickful of newspaper type.

We have had prepared for us by a physician a little book, telling in easy words how and why Scott's Emulsion benefits, and a postal card request will be enough to have it sent to you free. To-day would be a good time to send for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Wright's Celery Tea, cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

D. F. SIMMONS

Of Hockingport, O., recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

Hockingport, O., August 14, '96.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: I have been using Wright's Celery Capsules for stomach trouble and constipation for some three months, and find them even greater than recommended. With pleasure, and unsolicited I would recommend them to the suffering public.

Yours very truly,

D. F. SIMMONS.

Sold by W. T. Brooks at 50c. and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

Wright's Celery Tea, cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

W. S. Anderson,

Of Peck, P. O., Pike Co., O., recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentle—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from James T. Blaser, druggist, Waverly, O., and used them for stomach trouble and constipation. I was unable to do anything for nearly two years. I used three boxes of your Celery Capsules and they have cured me. For the benefit of others so afflicted I wish to send this letter.

Very truly yours,

W. S. ANDERSON.  
Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, O., for trial size, free.

To Cure A Cold In One Day.

TAKE Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. For sale by W. T. Brooks and James Kennedy, Paris, Ky.

**MOTHER!** There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "MOTHER"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it, so assists nature in the change-taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

**Mother's Friend**

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail for 50c. and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT, Proprietors, Cleveland, O. For sale by W. T. Brooks, druggist. (24y-26-1y)

**MOTHER'S FRIEND**

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a MOTHER," says a customer. HENDERSON DALE, Carmi, Illinois.

Of Druggists at \$1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**BLUEGRASS NURSERIES**  
SPRING, 1897

EVERYTHING for Orchard, Lawn and Garden. Full stock of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Asparagus and Small Fruits. We employ no agents but sell at living prices direct to the planter. Telephone in office. Strawberry and general nursery. Catalogues on application to  
H. F. HILLENMEYER,  
(26feb-tf) LEXINGTON, KY.

HUTCHISON

Fresh Paragraphs About The People In This Vicinity.

John J. Piper sold his wheat at 71 cents delivered at Muir.

BORN.—To the wife of Ben Jacoby, a son—weight 101 pounds.

Jas. R. Bagge bought of Jacoby Bros., sixty hogs at \$3.30 per cwt.

M. R. Jacoby has bought and shipped about 20,000 bushels of wheat.

C. Alexander shipped five car loads of his fat cattle from here last week.

Miss Frances Claybrook left yesterday for a visit to friends in Richmond.

Wm. Meter sold to Jacoby Bros., twenty hogs, weight 200 lbs., at \$3.10 per cwt.

A match game between the Elizabeth and Hatchison nines took place here Saturday, and resulted in favor of Hatchison. Score, 10 to 6.

Robt. Burbridge, of Philadelphia, Russell Burbridge, of Kansas City, and Mrs. E. O. Billingsley, of Washington City, are visiting their mother, Mrs. R. S. Burbridge.

The infant child of G. O. McLeod, Jr., died at Centerville, Sunday morning of spinal meningitis. Burial at the Jacoby burying ground yesterday morning.

At the oratorical contest at Antioch Church, last Friday night. The contestants were Misses Lula Wilcott, Stella Phelps, Jean McLeod, Bessie Boone, Misses Hughes and Ingels. The medal was awarded to Miss Ingels.

Mr. and Mrs. Tio Ashurst, Misses Dora Scott, Edna Bell, Maud Ashurst, Edna Liver, Bertie Ashurst, Mary Young, Susie Nichols, Messrs. Will Skinner, Howard Wilson, George Ashurst, Claude Spears and Mr. Jacoby spent Sunday at Blue Lick Springs.

**Almost  
Distracted?**



DO YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you became irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impatient, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

**Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....**

Mrs. Eugene Searles, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Your Life Insured—1c. a Day.

OUR insurance is protected by bankable paper on the Capital City Bank of Columbus, O. There can be no stronger guarantee given you. We dare not use a bank's name without authority, if you doubt it, write them. Good health is the best life insurance. Wright's Celery Capsules gives you good health, they cure Liver, Kidney and Stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Constipation and Sick Headaches. 100 days' treatment costs 1c a day. A sight draft on above bank, in every \$1 box, which brings your money back if we fail to cure you. Sold by W. T. Brooks, druggist.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail for 50c. and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT, Proprietors, Cleveland, O. For sale by W. T. Brooks, druggist. (24y-26-1y)

**GEO. W. DAVIS**

DEALER IN  
Furniture, Window Shades, Oil  
Cloths, Carpets, Mattresses,  
Etc.

Special attention given to Undertaking and Repairing.  
MAIN STREET, - - - - - PARIS, KY.

**FOR RENT.**

A comfortable brick residence on Third street, Paris, Ky., opposite the residence of Chas. Stephens, Esq. Apply to

T. E. ASHBROOK.

(6jy-2f)

J. P. KIELY,

617 Main st., Paris, Ky.

AGENTS FOR  
**W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES**  
BEST IN THE WORLD.

# FLEMING

TWO-HORSE

# HAY RAKE

is the greatest  
hay gatherer made.

Takes hay  
from swath to rick.

Saves time.  
Saves money.

Makes haying easy.

Sold by

**R. J. NEELY.**

**FOR RENT**

BRICK cottage, 5 rooms, \$10 per month. First-class repair. Apply to  
B. C. INGELS,  
(1jant-f) Or, O. EDWARDS.

**M. H. DAILEY,**  
DENTIST.

602 MAIN ST. - - - - - PARIS, KY.  
[Over Deposit Bank.]

Office hours: to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.

Another Lot just arrived:

This rocker for Cash only.



**\$1.95** Exactly  
like cut

Baby Carriages at your own price.

Now is the time to buy carpets before the new tariff advances the price. I have a big stock for you to select from.

**J. T. HINTON,**

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
EMBALMING SCIENTIFICALLY ATTENDED TO.



## THE BOURBON NEWS.

(Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.)

(Entered at the Post-office at Paris, Ky., as second-class mail matter.)

TELEPHONE NO. 124.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

[Payable in Advance.]  
 One year, \$2.00; Six months, \$1.00.  
 NEWS COSTS: YOU CAN'T EVEN GET A REPORT FROM A GUN FREE OF CHARGE.

Make all Checks, Money Orders, Etc., payable to the order of CHAMP & MILLER.

## Yesterday's Base Ball Results.

Louisville 4, Brooklyn 1.  
 Cleveland 5, New York 6.  
 Cincinnati-Chicago Rain.  
 Boston 3, St. Louis 3.  
 Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 10.

W. P. Fox has been granted a pension. He gets \$12 per month and \$240, back pay.

The country around Blue Lick Springs is suffering from a drought, no rain having fallen there since June 15th.

ELD. S. D. DUTCHER, of Maysville, is assisting Eld. W. T. Donaldson in a protracted meeting at North Middletown.

AN annular partial eclipse of the sun will occur Thursday morning. It will be visible in Paris from 7:53 a. m. until 10:19 a. m.

"CHICK" Stout, colored, was shot in the back by an unknown enemy Sunday night while returning from church in Brentsville near this city.

WANTED.—To buy wheat. Will pay the highest market, cash price. Sacks furnished.

E. O. FRETWELL,  
 P. O. Box 230, Paris, Ky.

UNION services will be held Sunday night at the Baptist Church. The sermon will be by Rev. F. J. Cheek. The services will begin at 7:30 instead of 8 o'clock.

BURGERS attempted to effect an entrance into D. C. Parrish's home on High street Sunday night, but were frightened away by Mrs. Parrish who fired two shots at them.

THE Institute for colored teachers will be held next week, opening at 10 a. m. Monday, Aug. 2d. Conductor, T. Augustus Reid; fee \$1. Trustees' day will be Thursday, August 5th.

A FREAK exhibited at "The Fair" yesterday was a chicken which walked erect like a human. It was three months old and was without feathers except three or four on the tips of its wings.

A SEWER is being built on Seventh street to Main from the new Methodist church to carry off the water from the water motor to be used in pumping the organ. The work of plastering the church was commenced yesterday.

THE NEWS asks its friends who send items for publication to please send them first to THE NEWS. Every item is appreciated, but THE NEWS wants it first—not after other city papers have printed it. Getting the news first is THE NEWS' specialty.

THE Lexington Outing Club was in the city Saturday afternoon, returning from a fortnight's stay in camp at Parks Hill. There were about forty young people in the party and they had a delightful outing. They had a dance nearly every evening on the stage of the auditorium.

## B. P. O. E.

THE hour for meeting of the Paris Lodge No. 373 is 7:45 o'clock. All good Elks will be prompt to-night.

JOHN BRENNAN, E. R.  
 W. A. PARKER, JR., Sec'y.

## Going To Alaska.

HARVEY CARPENTER, of Hutchison, this county, will leave in a few days for the Yukon gold fields. Geo. Zimmerman, a Lexington printer, will start this week for Alaska.

## Police Court Matters.

JOHN MORGAN, a negro who shot himself in the hand while carelessly handling a pistol Saturday night, was fined \$7.50 yesterday morning in Judge Webb's court for disorderly conduct. Jim Sharp was also fined \$15 for disorderly conduct.

## Condemnatory Suits Filed.

THE Bourbon Fiscal Court Saturday filed suit to condemn the fourteen miles of Col. W. W. Baldwin's Maysville & Lexington pike lying in this county. Col. Baldwin refused the Court's offer of \$15,000 for the road, which the Commissioners appraised at \$25,000. The suit will be tried early in August.

## Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank all persons who who assisted us in our efforts to save our property and for their aid in extinguishing the flames, at our up-town stable, Saturday morning. And especially do we thank the Paris Fire Department for its brave and efficient work in saving our property and that of our neighbors.

Respectfully,

(It) TURNER, CLARK &amp; MITCHELL

## Early Morning Fire.

ABOUT four o'clock Saturday morning a gas jet started a dangerous conflagration in Turney, Clark & Mitchell's up-town livery stable, but the valiant work of the fire department saved it from total destruction.

Lewis Brooks, a colored hostler, was overcome by the smoke, and was carried out in an unconscious condition, and is yet ill from the effects of the smoke.

Five horses—one belonging to the stable, two to J. M. Hall, one to Capt. Ed. Spears and one to T. E. Ashbrook were burned so that they had to be killed, and one belonging to the stable, one to Frank Walker, one to Sim Wilson and one to Joe Hedges were injured.

One buggy and two sleighs belonging to the stable, and the buggies of J. M. Hall, B. M. Renick, Frank Walker and Dr. Lapsley were damaged by the fire. Turney Clark & Mitchell also lost a quantity of harness and feed.

Their loss will be about \$900, fully covered by insurance.

## About the Garth Fund.

NUMEROUS inquiries have been made at THE NEWS office in regard to the place and dates on which the Garth Fund beneficiaries, and new applicants, should appear before the Board of Commissioners.

THE NEWS last night learned from the Chairman of the Board as follows:

"The present beneficiaries are to meet the Commissioners Aug. 6, at the City School building; new applicants on the following day at same place."

The Commissioners are: Dr. Geo. Varden, (Chairman), Col. E. F. Clay and Hon. E. M. Dickson.

## Decapitated By A Train.

SANFORD FISHER, a Ruckerville negro who has been a section hand on the L. & N., had his head cut off Thursday night by a North-bound freight train, on the Winchester division, near this city. The engineer saw Fisher lying on the track but could not stop the train as it was on a grade. The fact that Fisher had \$40 early Thursday night and had but thirty cents in his pockets when decapitated has caused rumors of foul play to be circulated.

## Excursion to High Bridge.

THE Kentucky Midland will run excursions to High Bridge Camp Meeting on August 1, 8 and 22 (Sundays) leaving Paris at 8:50 a. m. Round trip rate, one dollar. Tickets limited to date of sale.

## STOCK AND TURF NEWS.

Sales and Transfers Of Stock, Crop, Etc.—Turf Notes.

Grand Baron, by Baron Wilkes, won a \$1,500 purse in 2:18 1/2 Friday at Detroit.

Simms & Anderson's Cuba Free won second money Saturday in the first race at Oakley.

Frank Bedford delivered yesterday to Moses Kahn eighty-nine 1,450-lb. cattle, which were bought at \$4.50.

Douglas Thomas, Jr., aged ten, son of Douglas Thomas, the well known horseman, is a chip off the old block. Friday he drove Bessie Wilton a mile in 2:32, the last half in 1:06. Pretty fast clip for a ten-year-old driver!

A dispatch from Lexington says: "Chiff Porter, the well-known turfman, is seriously ill at St. Joseph's Hospital. Physicians seem unable to ascertain exactly what his trouble is. He is simply wasting away. He has made all preparations for death, even unto selection of his coffin and the naming of the undertakers who shall conduct his funeral."

Last week in Cincinnati W. T. Overby sold two hds. of tobacco at \$11, and Joe Faix, of the county, sold eight hds. at an average price of \$13.97. Wiggins & Abner, of Carlisle, sold two hds. at \$13.50 and \$12.75. There were 283 hds. of Bluegrass tobacco sold during the week. The offerings were large and the prices equal to those obtained the previous week.

## Yesterday's Temperature.

THE following is the temperature as noted yesterday by A. J. Winters & Co., of this city:

7 a. m.	78
8 a. m.	79 1/2
9 p. m.	76
10 a. m.	79 1/2
11 a. m.	82
12 m.	81
2 p. m.	87
4 p. m.	88
5 p. m.	88 1/2
7 p. m.	84

THAT rasping in the throat is a forerunner of lung irritation. In such cases Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey gives almost instant relief. It is fast becoming famous as a remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

WANTED.—To buy wheat. Will pay the highest market cash price. Sacks furnished

E. O. FRETWELL,  
 P. O. Box 230, Paris, Ky.

CASH buyers can get double value today, at

(It) DAVIS, THOMSON & I GRIG.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

COMERS AND GOERS OBSERVED BY THE NEWS MAN.

Notes Hastily Jotted On The Streets, At The Depots, In The Hotel Lobbies And Elsewhere.

—Mr. John B. Kennedy has been ill for several days.

—Mr. E. M. Dickson will leave to-day for a trip to Mackinac.

—Miss Julia O'Brien left yesterday for a visit in Mt. Sterling.

—Mr. Ben Frank has arrived from Louisville to spend the Summer.

—Miss Genelle Corbett, of Mt. Sterling, is visiting friends in the city.

—Mr. Clay Stone returned Friday from a month's visit in Versailles.

—Miss Nannine Clay left Saturday for Winchester to visit Miss Kittie Tibbs.

—Capt. D. L. Cook and Mr. H. A. Power arrived yesterday from Olympia.

—Mr. J. Aug Buckler, of San Antonio, Texas, is visiting old friends in the city.

—Dr. Lonie Frank came up Saturday morning on a short visit from Louisville.

—Rev. E. G. B. Mann has returned from the Epworth League Convention at Toronto.

—Miss Maggie Jameson, guest of Miss Kate Jameson, returned to Cynthia. Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Steele, of Vanceburg, are visiting relatives in the city and county.

—Dr. H. A. Smith returned yesterday from a short visit to his home near Hamilton, Ohio.

—Mrs. L. Frank and son, Mr. Bismark Frank, have returned from Tatham Springs.

—W. C. Goodman and Will Bedford returned Saturday from a two weeks' hunt in Clark county.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. B. Talbott and children, of Louisville, are guests at Mr. W. A. Johnson's.

—Mrs. W. O. Paxton and daughter, Aline, and Miss Ford Heath, of Covington, are guests of Mrs. Mamie Fithian.

—Misses Alice and Addie Kimbrough, of Orlando, Fla., are guests of Misses Nannie and Stella Roberts, at the Ford ham.

—Misses Mary Ashbrook and Birdella Megibben returned yesterday to Cynthia after a visit at Mr. R. B. Hutchcraft's.

—Mr. Geo. D. Mitchell arrived home Sunday from a delightful trip to Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and other points.

—The Mt. Sterling Sentinel-Democrat says: Miss Mary Roberts left yesterday for a trip to Lexington, Versailles, Richmond, Paris, and other places.

—Miss Mary Champ, of Nashville, arrived yesterday to visit Mrs. Swift Champ. She will also visit her aunt, Mrs. Harvey Hibler, while in Paris.

—Mr. Carroll Marshall spent several days of last week with the Lexington Outing Club at Parks Hill. The club returned home Saturday after a merry outing.

—The Maysville Bulletin says: "Mrs. J. B. Orr left Saturday to visit relatives at Paris and Lexington. She attended a family reunion at Lexington yesterday."

—Messrs F. P. Walker, J. W. Ingels and Ed Hutchcraft attended a dance given Thursday night at Russell Cave by Miss Carrie Gardner, in honor of her house party.

—Mrs. Catesby Woodford left yesterday for a visit to her old home in Charleston, W. Va. She was accompanied by Miss Annie Clay, daughter of Hon. C. M. Clay, Jr.

—The young men will give an informal dance Thursday night at Odd Fellows Hall. Friday night their young lady friends will return the compliment by giving a dance at the same hall.

—Miss Lida Rogers, of Maysville, and Miss Lula Lewis, of Louisville, who have been guests of Misses Marie and Louise Parrish, left last week for Louisville, where Miss Rogers will be the guest of Miss Lewis.

—Misses Bird and Fannie Rogers and Mary Spears, of Georgetown, and Misses Eddie Spears and Nannie Ewalt and Messrs. John K. Spears and Will Wornald, of this city, compose a house party which is being entertained at Elizabeth by Mr. Matt M. Clay. Invitations have been issued to a dance in their honor tomorrow night.

—The Louisville Post Saturday said: Miss Elizabeth Cheatham, of Tanglewood, has had a house party this week composed of Misses Mary Hill, Mary Irvine Davis of Paris, Ky., Messrs. G. W. Welsh, Jr., of Danville, George Weitzel, of Frankfort and Will Dndley, of Lexington." Miss Cheatham gave an elegant dance Friday evening in compliment to the party.

—An Italian harp orchestra furnished music for a pleasant impromptu dance Friday night at Odd Fellows Hall. The dancers were: Misses Margaret Woodford, Mt. Sterling; Elizabeth Van Meter, Danville; Sallie May Anderson, Georgetown; Lillie Stephens, Chicago; Aline Thomas, Winchester; Daisy McComas, Cincinnati; Birdella Megibben, Mary

Ashbrook, Cynthia; Mary Brent, Bessie Woodford, Elizabeth Spars, Elizabeth Woodford, Edith Alexander, Louise Parrish, Marie Parrish, Nellie Mann; Mr. Strother Mitchell, of Mt. Sterling; Woodford Clay, Dr. M. H. Daily, Brutus Clay, Sam Clay, Dr. Geo. Spencer, John Woodford, Bob Frank, J. D. McClintock, Jack Carter, Joy Stephens, Oakford Hinton, Will Hinton, Bob Hinton, Julius Purnell, Frank Walker, John Sweeney, Ed Tucker, Quincy Ward, Ford Brent.

—Mrs. Joe Williams and daughter are visiting in Cynthia.

—Miss Tommie Hornsey, of Lexington, is the guest of Miss Effie Paton.

—Mr. Carroll Marshall was a guest of the Lexington Outing Club at Parks Hill last week.

## NUPTIAL KNOTS.

Engagements, Announcements And Solicitations Of The Marriage Vows.

Fred C. Ahlers and Miss Emma Mossenberger, both of Cincinnati, were secretly married at Georgetown July 11.

## OBITUARY.

Respectfully Dedicated To The Memory Of The Dead.

Alexander Piper, an aged, respected and wealthy citizen of Mason county, died Saturday.

Miss Mary G. Edmonson, aged sixty-one, died Friday of heart disease at the home of her niece, Mrs. Yager, on Cane ridge.

Wm. Mitchell, brother-in-law of Mrs. Jos. Fithian, of this city, died yesterday morning at Bagdad. The deceased leaves three little daughters, the eldest being six years old—the mother having died about a year ago.

Mrs. Sallie Horton Letton, aged about fifty-five years, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her husband, B. S. Letton, on South Main street. The deceased is survived by her husband and three daughters—Mrs. R. A. Woolams and Mrs. J. R. Williams, of Midway, and Miss Pattie Letton, of this city. She was also a sister of Mrs. Mattie McCauley, of this city, and Demillion Horton, deceased, of Ruddle Mills. The funeral will occur at ten o'clock tomorrow morning, with services at the home of Eld. J. S. Sweeney. The pallbearers will be Dr. Joe Fithian, W. T. Talbott, A. C. Adair, Chas. Kenney, J. W. Thomas, Jr., Ossian Edwards, Wm. Ranson, Wilson Ingels.

## L. &amp; N. Excursions.

On account of O. R. C. outing at Ludlow Lagoon, L. & N. will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return at \$1.60, July 31, good to return August 1, regular trains.

On account Deering Camp Meeting L. & N. will sell tickets to Park's Hill and return at one fare, August 5 to 16.

Southern Biblical Assembly, Ashville, N. C., Aug. 4 to 17. L. & N. will sell round trip tickets at one fare plus \$2 for membership fee, Aug 9 to 12th, limited 10 days.

F. B. CARR, Ag't.

WANTED.—To buy wheat. Will pay the highest market cash price. Sacks furnished.

E. O. FRETWELL,  
 P. O. Box 230, Paris, Ky.

GOOD times for shoe buyers this week, at

DAVIS, THOMSON & ISGRIG

## Q. &amp; C. Low Rates.

Low Rate Tickets from Q. & C. points for the following meetings:

Grand Castle Knights of the Golden Eagle, Morehead Ky., August 9-18, 1897. Commercial Law League of America: Put-in-Bay, O., July 27-30, 1897. Tickets to be sold to either Sandusky or Toledo, O.

Knights of Pythias, (colored), Columbus, O., August 31-September 2, 1897.

Chesapeake and Ohio Excursion to Hot Springs, Va., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

On Friday, July 10th, for trains leaving Lexington at 11:25 a. m. and 8:50 p. m. the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry., will sell round trip tickets to Hot Springs, Va., for \$7.00 and to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for \$8.00, tickets good returning 10 days from date of sale.

For further particulars call on or write to

G. W. BARNEY,  
 Div. Pass. Agt., Lexington, Ky.

WANTED.—To buy wheat. Will pay the highest market cash price. Sacks furnished.

E. O. FRETWELL,  
 P. O. Box 230, Paris, Ky.

MEN who like a cool, quick, quiet and easy shave should patronize Crawford Bros' barber shop. Clean, first-class bath rooms are connected with the shop. Satisfactory service at all times. (tf)

## 'STRAY HORSE TAKEN UP.

A stray horse came to my stable on High Street, Paris, Ky., on Friday, July 16th. Owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have same.

J. U. BOARDMAN.

## Great Mid-Summer Sale of Fine Footwear.

We have gone through our stock marking down prices on Spring and Summer shoes, regardless of cost, which we cordially invite the public to inspect.

In this sale we include a number of broken lots of the very best makes of Ladies' button and low-cut shoes, in both black and light colors, which will be sold at an immense sacrifice—yes, far below cost.

This is no catch-penny advertisement but a sensational sale that will make purchasers happy.

Davis, Thomson & Isgrig.

## FOR

Royal Muslin Underwear,  
 "Onyx" Fast Black Hosiery,  
 New Shades in Kid Gloves,  
 All the New Colored Ribbons,  
 Ready-Made Dress Skirts,  
 Ladies' Collars and Cuffs,  
 Furnishings, Etc.,

Go To

G. TUCKER'S,

529 Main St., Paris, Ky.

## CLOSING - OUT SALE.

All our Summer goods marked down to sell at once. Here are a few of the Bargains:

All our 50c dress goods, now 25c.  
 1 lawn formerly \$2 and 10c, now 5c.  
 Choice of our finest lawns 12 1/2 to 20c, now 10.  
 Sea Island percales, best quality, now \$3c.  
 Large line of Penang, formerly \$1-3c, now 5c.  
 72 inch bleached table linen, \$1 kind, now 65c.  
 All our table linens, formerly 50 and 75c, now 40c.  
 50 doz. finest linen napkins, 75 and \$1 a dozen.  
 Our finest kid gloves, \$1.75 kind, now \$1.  
 Standard brands bleached and brown cotton 5c.  
 10-4 Utica sheeting, full width, 18c.  
 Best dress and apron gingham, 5c.  
 Ladies' Summer vests, 25c kind, full taped, 10c.

A large variety of other articles all marked down to one-half former value, at

CONDON'S.

1897 NEW HOOSIER WHEAT DRILLS.

Both Shoe and Disk.

Oldest and Most Reliable Built. See them.

For Sale by O. EDWARDS.

Just received: Car of the Celebrated

STEELE SKEIN BIRDSSELL WAGONS.

Call and examine before you buy.

O. EDWARDS,

Paris, Ky.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SPLENDID STOCK OF

IMPORTED SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Our Prices are lower than any house in Central Kentucky, when quality and style are considered. We ask you to give us a call.

F. P. LOWRY & CO.,

FINE MERCHANT TAILORS.

S. E. TIPTON, Cutter.

We are also agents for the celebrated Chas. E. Smith shirt. Full line of samples.

Ladies' Green Oxfords.

We have a fine, flexible oxford in this new color, made of dark green Durree kid, medium pointed toe, hand-made and as soft as a glove. See them.

RION & CLAY.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## Nashville.

\$9.75 round trip to Nashville by repurchasing tickets at Chattanooga. Visit Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain enroute to the Exposition. Superb vestibuled Trains.

W. C. RINEAWSON,  
 Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,  
 351 Broadway, New York.



# THE BOURBON NEWS.

[Seventeenth Year—Established 1881.]

Published Every Tuesday and Friday by  
WALTER CHAMP, Editor and Owner.  
BRUCE MILLER, Editors and Owners.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Odd Bits of Information on Things in General.

New potatoes and new peas are dishes that all delight in just now, but many a housewife finds to her sorrow that on warm nights these delicious vegetables will not keep till morning even, if they have been cooked in milk. There is something in the atmosphere that sours the not always good milk in a short time, naturally aided by the little flour that goes to thicken the gravy. There is a way to obviate this. Of course, neither peas nor potatoes should be cooked to a mush, and even if cut in dice the potatoes should retain their shape. Just as soon as the meal is over turn the peas and potatoes into a fine colander, and pour a lot of boiling water over them. This will wash away all the thickened milk, and you can safely set the vegetables in a cool place, to use for the next meal, or for soup or salad. If you want to serve in milk again, treat them as though they were just cooked ready for the gravy, and season them again.

Here is a nice way, though just a little troublesome, perhaps, to serve oranges. Make a rich, thick syrup of sugar and water in which you have boiled orange peel till it is tender. Put the peel aside to use when directed for seasoning other things. Select large, rather tart oranges, peel and divide them into single sections without breaking the skin. Drop a dozen or so of these sections into the boiling syrup at a time, leave a few minutes, and then lay on a sieve to drain over a deep dish. Treat all the sections this way, and by the time you have finished the lot the first batch will be ready to dip again. It will take about half a dozen dips all around to do the business. When cold serve piled up in little glass dishes.

"Etiquette," the word that brings us so much care and worry, has a curious origin, considering the use to which it is put now. In French it means simply a label! So those to whom the term is applied as being its finished master are simply labeled fit to enter polite society. Its origin in the sense that it is used now dates back to Louis XIV. He had employed a doughty Scotch gardener to lay out the grounds at Versailles. The courtiers would wander all over his smoothly-laid lawns, and it worried him till he complained to the king. He told the gardener to place sticks with labels on them directing the offenders to walk only on the paths indicated between them. "Walk between the etiquettes" was the word that went round, and it is easy to see how the meaning has broadened.

Flaxseed lemonade is considered excellent for a cold. To a pint of water use three teaspoonfuls of flaxseed. Squeeze in the juice of two lemons, being careful not to let a single seed drop in. Simmer the mess for full ten minutes, then add sugar to taste, boil up once, then strain and set away to cool. A good mouthful at a time is sufficient to stop coughing, and it should not be taken over once an hour. It is a laxative.—Washington Star.

## A GOOD APPETITE.

May Be Had by Proper Exercise and Food.

How frequently we hear the remark made, when a person's indisposition is spoken of: "Oh, he can't have much the matter with him. He eats well, and therefore he must be all right." As a matter of fact, although a good appetite is sometimes considered as a test of the state of the health, it is not an invariable test, for often those who are seriously ill have good appetites. This is the case with many consumptives and others, but a person with a bad appetite is not in good health—there is something wrong with him. Appetite and hunger are generally used synonymously, but hunger is more than appetite; it is imperative, but is allayed after eating. What is the best thing to do when the appetite wanes? The usual remedy is a tonic; sometimes, we fear, it takes the shape of too frequent "nips" of gin and bitters, sherry and bitters or some other compound. For a want of appetite the real remedies needed are often rest and sleep, together with fresh air. Overwork when feeble is a cause of loss of appetite. A change of food is a good remedy; sometimes the regimen has not been varied enough, and the system becomes overburdened with one kind of material and another kind is deficient. An entire change of food may work wonders. A change of scene, of thought and of environment are some of the best means to restore a jaded appetite for food. Outdoor exercise, work, sea bathing—all these have a good effect and promote those changes in the body which make a demand for food imperative. These remedies are all natural ones, and if rightly used can do no harm.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Delicious Biscuits.**  
Half-pint of yellow Indian meal, half-pint of flour and 1½ ounces sugar, one ounce butter, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, half-pint milk, one egg, quarter-teaspoonful salt. Sift the salt, flour and baking powder into a bowl; stir butter and sugar to a cream, add the egg and alternately the flour and milk. Rub the inside of small muffin pans with lard or butter, and fill each three-quarters full with the above mixture. Bake in a hot oven to a golden brown. If muffin pans are not handy pour the mixture into square tin pans about one inch in thickness, and when done cut the cake into squares. Care must be taken to obtain only fresh Indian meal.—Philadelphia Press.

**Danger of Delay.**  
"Oh, doctor, you have been so very long in coming that my pain has left me."  
"I am exceedingly sorry, but I assure you it shall not occur again."—Judy.

## COUNTING THE APPLE SEEDS.

Made rosy by the great log's light,  
Beside the hearth on a winter night  
That flaming up the chimney dark,  
Hit every cranny, every nook,  
Upon the rug a little maid  
Sat curled, in pose demure and staid.

In pensive mood, with dreamy eyes  
She sits, while up the chimney flies  
A thought with every fiery spark  
Glinting and flashing through the dark,  
"Till with a sigh profound and deep  
She moves, as one moves in her sleep.

A rosy apple in her hand,  
A weight of thought seems to demand;  
She taps it with a finger light,  
Then carefully she takes a bite  
Another bite, now one, now two—  
The core is thus exposed to view.

Another sigh! what can it be,  
My little maid, what aileth thee?  
Ah, what is this? Some incantation?  
Muttered with such reiteration—  
Mark, as each seed her bright eyes see:  
These are the words that come to me:

"One I love, two I love,  
Three I love I say!  
Four I love with all my heart,  
Five I cast away."

Here a tear rolls brightly down,  
What the secret she has won?  
Who can say? But just behind  
Sounds a voice so soft and kind:  
"Look again! Thou must indeed  
Find for me another seed!"

Rosier her bright cheeks glow  
In the firelight's ruddy glow.  
Sure enough! a culprit seen  
Finds she in the core indeed—  
"From thy lips I fain would hear  
What the sixth one means, my dear!"

"Six he loves," she murmured low,  
And the firelight's flickering glow  
Two happy faces now disclose  
With cheeks aglowing like the rose,  
But here we'll let the curtain fall,  
For the end is best of all.

—Sacramento Union.

## A CASE IN EQUITY.

BY FRANCIS LYNDE.

[Copyright, 1895, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

### VI.

#### A RELUCTANT SAMARITAN.

Robert Protheroe was not the man to let a good resolution warp in the cooling. He was self-made, in the sense that he owed his parents little beyond the fact of existence; and the world, after its wont with wails, human or otherwise, had tempered him in a saltish bath of adversity and sharpened him upon the grindstone of experience. Having made shift to climb some considerable distance up the slippery hill of knowledge by his own unaided exertions, he fell easily into the habit of thinking himself more capable than other men. The demonstration was simple and conclusive. He had proved his ability to wring a measure of success out of adverse circumstances where others, with all the advantages of preparatory training, had failed. He was too kind-hearted to be cynical, but he could not help making comparisons; and they were usually unfavorable to those who inspired them.

In the short conversation on the hotel veranda, Protheroe had taken Thordyke's measure with a considerable degree of accuracy, and but for the enlistment of his sympathies he might have been inclined to look upon the New Yorker as a person who would probably serve, upon better acquaintance, to point the moral of another comparison. As it was, however, criticism was swallowed up in charity, and 15 minutes after leaving Thordyke's room Protheroe was galloping out one of the prospective streets, which, turning abruptly around the shoulder of John's mountain, became a country road leading up the valley of the Little Chivasse. His destination was a small farm—the home of the Duncans—lying six miles up the valley; and his object was to prevail upon his friends to open their doors to the sick man.

There was a small romance at the bottom of the Scotchman's settlement in Alabama. Duncan had been a schoolmaster in Lanarkshire, and Martha Kinross was first his pupil and later his sweetheart. Martha was the laird's daughter, and the laird, having a just regard for worldly gear, objected to the penniless pedagogue. For once in a way, Duncan put his hereditary caution under foot, gave up the school, married the girl, and together they ran away from the laird's wrath and from the old world. Once over seas, the winters of Quebec became a sufficient pretext for farther wanderings, and these, being aimless, ended as well in Alabama as elsewhere. They had bought the worn-out farm in the Little Chivasse valley before Elsie was born, and the chief motive in its selection was one which neither Duncan nor his wife would have acknowledged. The narrow valley was a Scottish glen; the surrounding mountains were the hills of Lanark magnified somewhat by the kindly perspective of time and distance; and it was within the compass of a merely practical imagination to transform the small river into a Scottish burn.

Not to be outdone in a matter of sentiment, the valley had repaid the parents in kind by giving what a mild climate and inspiring scenery may give toward the endowment of the daughter. Elsie Duncan was comely and passing fair to look upon, as the native-born daughters of aliens are wont to be; moreover, she was simple and true-hearted, thinking that there were no mountains like her own mountains and few men as good as her father. She was the apple of Duncan's eye, and for her sake he had turned schoolmaster again, giving her what she had otherwise gone wanting in a bookless land. Without having been pointed thitherward, Duncan's efforts to lift his daughter above the educational level of the neighborhood brought about a result which was not the less gratifying because it was unforeseen. The book-learning raised a barrier between the girl and the mountain and valley youth which was more impassable from their side than from hers, and until Protheroe had stumbled upon the Duncan homestead on one of his prospecting journeys there had been no suitors at the farmhouse. Nor is it quite fair

to say that the young engineer was the exception. He had always been welcome at the stone house in the valley, but he had not yet got beyond the unspeakable stage with Elsie.

It was the uncertainty of his standing with her that made Protheroe hesitate to introduce a possible rival; and it was his assumption of superiority over the common foibles and weaknesses of humankind in general, and of jealous lovers in particular, that united with his sympathies to make him change his mind.

The wagon road up the valley of the Little Chivasse follows the stream to a point within a quarter of a mile of Duncan's house, where it climbs a low wooded spur of John's mountain. From the top of this spur the young engineer could look down upon the house and its surroundings, and he saw Duncan in the barnyard talking to a stranger—an old man with white hair and beard falling over the cape of a tattered army overcoat. At sight of Protheroe the man climbed the fence and ran up the mountain, while Duncan came around the house to the gate.

"Good morning, Mr. Duncan; I hope I didn't scare your neighbor away. He took to the woods as if he thought I might be a constable with a warrant."

"An' who kenne you were not, when ye cam' loupin' over the hill yonder?" Duncan came out and loosened the saddle girth while Protheroe was hitching the horse.

"I did, for one, and you ought to, for another. But tell me, who is your neighbor, who looks old enough to be my grandfather, and who yet makes nothing of a ten-rail fence and a steep hillside?"

"Ye're over curious, Robbie, an' I'll no gratify ye. Ony frien' o' mine's welcome to loup the fence or win out at the gate, as he pleases. But come ye into the house; ye'll be havin' an errand this mornin', I'm thinkin'."

Protheroe laughed at the shrewd guess. "I have, just that," he rejoined, "and it'll take a family council to settle it, too."

Duncan led the way to the sitting-room and called his wife and daughter



At sight of Protheroe the man climbed the fence.

from the kitchen. When they came, Protheroe told what he could of Thordyke's story. "I know next to nothing about him," he concluded, "but he is evidently a good fellow, and if there is a fighting chance for him in this climate it seems as if he ought to have the benefit of it."

"Pair body!" said motherly Mrs. Duncan. "What shall you say, Jamie?"

"I'm thinkin' it'll be for ye to say, Martha."

Protheroe had been trying to read Elsie's face, and the expression of awakened sympathy thereon made him regret for a moment the warmth with which he had been pleading Thordyke's cause.

"I'm no sayin' it wouldn't be a Christian thing to do," continued Duncan, speaking to Protheroe, "but it'll pit mair work on Martha an' the bairn, an' I'm no just free to say when it comes to that."

"I think you needna be troubled about that," said the wife. "The pot winna overflow for one mair in the family."

While they were considering ways and means, Elsie held her peace, but Protheroe could see too plainly for his own comfort that she favored the plan. When he put his conclusion to the test by asking her what she thought of it, she answered, dutifully:

"It's for father and mother to say, but I think we ought not to refuse in such a case."

It was the casting vote, and when the matter was definitely settled Protheroe had no desire to prolong his visit.

"No, I think I'd better get back and tell him," he said, in reply to Mrs. Duncan's hospitable entreaties. "It'll brighten him up after the scare he's had this mornin'."

Duncan went with him to the gate. "Robbie, lad, ye'll no be sayin' ouything over yon"—with a jerk of his thumb toward Allacoochee—"about the fren' o' mine that louped the fence?"

"Certainly not. And about Thordyke; you know nothing of him excepting what I've told you, but I'll be responsible for the expense, if need be."

"Hoot, mon! I'm no that canny!" protested Duncan, but Protheroe smiled when his back was turned, thinking how the Scot's face had brightened at the satisfactory mention of security.

On the ride back to Allacoochee the young engineer had a bad half hour. Such comfort as could be got out of the consciousness of a good deed well done was quite overshadowed by a very natural fear that he had thoroughly and consistently done the thing which of all others would be most likely to jeopardize his chances with Elsie Duncan. He did not regret it, but he was angry with himself because he found it impossible to take an enlightened view of the matter.

"I'm an ass!" he soliloquized at one stage in the short journey; "an unmitigated donkey of the pack trains, at that! I don't deserve to have a ghost of a show after this," he had already gone the length of assuming that Elsie and Thordyke would immediately fall in love with each other. "And to think that I was idiotic enough to plan the whole thing myself!"

Thus at the end of the first three miles.

By the time the Queen Anne gables of the Hotel Johannesburg came in sight around the shoulder of John's mountain, he had argued himself into a more philosophical frame of mind.

"After all, perhaps it's a godsend. Elsie has seen nothing of the world, and how else could I be sure that I was ever anything more to her than the first man she ever met? It's better to find it out now than later—much better in every way."

At which sensible reasoning the natural man within him arose once more and mocked him.

### VII.

#### THE LOGIC OF PROPINQUITY.

When Philip was established in the Duncan household he wrote to his mother. It was a long letter, filled with jesting railery at the conditions of his exile, but containing no hint of what he believed to be the beginning of the end in the matter of his malady. In closing he spoke of the Duncans:

"They are both characters, in a way, and they would interest you if you could know them. Duncan is a typical Scot, upon whom 20 years of exile have left no Americanizing mark. His speech is still of the broadest, and his cautious habit has written itself in capital letters all over his homely face. Mrs. Duncan is a person in whose cheerful smile the blue devils quail and beg for another herd of swine. Could appreciative eulogy go further? Seriously, though, they have made me very comfortable and snug in a painfully neat little box of a room under the eaves; their table is homelike and wholesome; and Mrs. Duncan's hospitality is warm-hearted and cordial without being obtrusive. For the rest, I have half a county of wild mountain range at my back upon which to spend the leisure that overflows the greater number of my waking hours, and you may tell Dr. Perovin that I mean to take his outdoor prescription in heroic doses."

"Show this letter to Helen, if you please, and tell her I'll write her before long. Oh, yes; and watch the expression on godfather Morrison's face when you tell him that he can have a few choice suburban lots in Allacoochee at \$200 a front foot—at least that was the price yesterday, though it is probably more now."

"I suppose I ought to write more, but I shan't; the spirit moves me to go and climb a mountain. Take good care of yourself, and write often, addressing me care of Mr. Robert Protheroe, Allacoochee."

"PHILIP."

In writing this letter Philip had not intended to omit the mention of Elsie's name and standing in the Duncan household, but since the thing was done he did not correct it.

"It's just as well," he told himself. "If I say anything at all, I'll have to tell how sweet and lovable she seems to be, and that might make the mother uneasy. I'll wait till I've discovered her faults."

That was the beginning of a weakness. When he wrote again, it occurred to him that his former silence might be misconstrued if he mentioned her now; nay, more, before he had been a week at the farmhouse he began to see that if he spoke of Elsie in his letters it must be in terms of praise. In his most self-reliant moods he had always been more or less dependent upon a sympathetic atmosphere; and under the circumstances which made him an inmate of the Duncan home, this dependence became a morbid craving. And of pity and sympathy Mrs. Duncan and Elsie gave him unstintingly, out of the overflowing kindness of good hearts.

For a few days after his removal from town, Philip spent much time on the mountain. Then there came a week of rainy weather, and by the time the skies cleared he found it singularly easy to stay in the house. During the indoor week he had stumbled upon an occupation which was both pleasant and dangerous. This was the fact, though he recognized only the pleasure and shut his eyes to the danger. Elsie's lessons had stopped at the end of her father's requirements, and she was ambitious and eager to go on. Thordyke found this out, and turned pedagogue with the idea that he would repay kindness with kindness. The lessons, begun during the week of rainy weather, were continued without interruption, until one day, when Philip was more languid than usual, Elsie's conscience awoke with a start.

"Mr. Thordyke, you're doing wrong!" she said, looking up in self-reproachful dismay. "You haven't been on the mountain for two weeks!"

"It's much pleasanter here," Philip replied.

"But that isn't it. Didn't your doctor say you must stay out of doors?—and here I've been keeping you in the house when every hour of sunshine is precious."

"Don't blame yourself; I stay in because I like it better. It's a weariness to the flesh to go tramping about alone."

Elsie put her book away and took up her sewing. "I'm not going to encourage you to stay in, anyway," she said, with a pretty affectation of inflexibility; "and you ought to be ashamed to call my mountain tiresome. I used to almost envy your long walks."

"Why do you call it your mountain?"

"Because it's been my playmate ever since I can remember. When I was a little girl I used to sit on that big rock behind the garden and read dear old Sir Walter till I imagined I could hear the galloping of the dragons in the lower valley, and the skirling of the pipes up by the Pocket. And I've never quite lost the hope that some day I shall meet a bonnie chieftain with his tail of clansmen picking his way down over the stones in the gulch."

"And you the daughter of a Lowlander. I'm shocked! Why, the very first thing Vich Ian Vohr would do would be to harry your father's farm! But if you know the mountain so well, what's to prevent your showing me how to become interested in it? Why can't you take a tramp with me this afternoon?"

"I don't think I ought to take the time; mother'll be wanting me to help about the house."

She bent lower over the sewing, and Philip saw a faint tinge of color creep up to hide itself under the waves of bright hair on her forehead.

"Then I won't go alone," he protested, obstinately, and as Mrs. Duncan came in he appealed to her. "Mrs. Dun-

can, can't you spare Elsie to go up on the mountain with me this afternoon?"

"What for no?" was the ready answer. "Ye'll baith be the better for a bit walk in the open. I'm thinking the buik is keeping ye over close to the chimney neuk, Mr. Thordyke."

The appeal settled the question for Elsie, but her evident embarrassment puzzled Thordyke. For a swift instant a possible explanation thrust itself upon him, but he put the thought away with a twinge of shame that he had given it room. Doubtless Elsie had her own reasons for her apparent confusion, but they concerned him only so far as to make it advisable that he should do nothing to place himself in a false light before her. The afternoon ramble would give him a chance to tell her more about himself, and if the vagrant suggestion which he had made such haste to disown had any remote kinship to fact, the bare mention of Helen's name would set the matter right, and there would be no room for future misunderstandings. It was clearly the just and honorable thing to do, and now that he thought of it, he reproached himself for not having done it sooner. With a different upbringing, Philip might have seen the unimpeachable self-conceit in all this, and having recognized it he would have been honestly and frankly ashamed of it. Since he was not aware of its existence, his resolve to make a confidante of Elsie took the comforting form of an act of delicate and chivalric thoughtfulness, and he looked forward with magnanimous impatience to the time when he could give it speech.

After dinner, however, when they were climbing the steep path leading to the summit of John's mountain, the good resolution began to part with its urgency. Elsie's embarrassment had disappeared, and in such irrelevant talk as the scramble up the rocky trail permitted, there was no opening for anything like confidences. With the delay Philip began to doubt the necessity. If he were not under sentence of death it would be different, but in the light of that tremendous fact, why should he go about to observe the unwritten laws of conventionality? It could surely be no disloyalty to Helen if he allowed himself to take what of sympathy and pity this other young girl chose to give him out of the abundance of life and health. On the contrary, would not Helen be glad, when all was said, to know that he had not died without the unctious of compassion? And Elsie?—that was a phase of the question which might well be treated as a wise man treats a sleeping dog; it was the very hardihood of vanity to suppose that her heart was touched by any emotion deeper than that of pity. Knowing that his days were counted, there could be no offering save at the shrine of womanly tenderness and sympathy. In any event, there was no occasion for haste; he would wait awhile and see what came of it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## HONOR WITHOUT STAIN.

The Sterling Integrity of One of the Nation's Founders.

Old Philadelphians cherish many anecdotes of the noted men in the Quaker city in colonial days. One of these has a significance that is worthy of consideration. There was a famous grammar school in Philadelphia to which the boys of well-to-do parents were sent to be trained in the "humanities." The examinations were severe, and the lads who failed felt themselves somewhat disgraced in the eyes of the whole town. Many of the pupils secretly used translations, or were helped by scholarly friends in their studies.

There is a tradition that one boy, Charles Thompson, refused to avail himself of any help or dishonest trick. He was slow to learn, and timid. His classmates insisted that he appeared at an unjust disadvantage for these reasons at examinations, and urged him to use "ponies" and cribs.

"No," he said. "It is a pity if I do not learn Greek; but it is worse if I learn to lie."

He failed, and was sent down to a lower class for the next term. Charles Thompson was never, perhaps, first in his class at school; but among the good and noble men who helped to form the republic he stood in the foremost rank as a man whose honor was stainless. He was long secretary of congress, and on disputed points his simple statements outweighed the oaths of noisy disputants. Even the Indians recognized the quality of the man, and received him into the nation, giving him a name which signified "He who cannot lie."

If he had learned to lie in order to pass a simple school examination, for what a poor mess of pottage would he have sold his kingly birthright.—Youth's Companion.

### One Favor Asked.

Poor Author—And is this all I am to have from the sale of my books? Wealthy Publisher—That is the regular percentage, sir. What more do you want?

"Um—well, I'd like the loan of your turn-out and coachman for an hour or so."

"Humph! Where do you want to be taken?"

"To the poorhouse."—N. Y. Weekly.

### A Meaning Remark.

Miss Turkey—Mar, do you see those men standing over there?

Mrs. Turkey—Yes, dear.

Miss T.—Well, I just heard one of them complimenting you; he said what a nice, juicy looking turkey you was.

Mrs. T.—My dear, he wasn't complimenting me. He meant it for a roast.—Up-to-Date.

### Shifting the Blame.

Rhymer—A poet, sir, is born, not made.

Publisher—Now, don't try to shift the blame on your parents.—Answers.

## WHAT MAY BE.

Bellamy on Dress in the Twentieth Century.

In his new and interesting book on "Equality," published by D. Appleton & Co., Edward Bellamy takes the following glimpse into the future as relating to the question of dress:

The extremely delicate tints of Edith's costume led me to remark that the color effects of the modern dress seemed to be in general very light as compared with those which prevailed in my day.

"The result," I said, "is extremely pleasing, but if you will excuse a rather prosaic suggestion, it occurs to me that with the whole nation given over to wearing these delicate schemes of color, the accounts for washing must be pretty large. I should suppose they would swamp the national treasury if laundry bills are anything like what they used to be."

"Doubtless we could not do much else if we washed our clothes," she said; "but you see we do not wash them."

"Not wash them! Why not?"

"Because we don't think it nice to wear clothes again after they have been so much soiled as to need washing."

"Well, I won't say that I am surprised," I replied; "in fact, I think I am no longer capable of being surprised at anything; but perhaps you will kindly tell me what you do with a dress when it becomes soiled."

"We throw it away—that is, it goes back to the mills to be made into something else."

"Indeed! To my nineteenth-century intellect, throwing away clothes would seem even more expensive than washing."

"Oh, no, much less so. What do you suppose, now, this costume of mine cost?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. I never had a wife to pay dressmakers' bills for, but I should say certainly it cost a great deal of money."

"Such costumes cost from ten to twenty cents," said Edith. "What do you suppose it is made of?"

I took the edge of her mantle between my fingers.

"I thought it was silk or fine linen," I replied; "but I see it is not. Doubtless it is some new fiber."

"We have discovered many new fibers, but it is rather a question of process than material that I had in mind. This is not a textile fabric at all, but paper. That is the most common material for garments nowadays."

"But—but," I exclaimed, "what if it should come on to rain on these paper clothes? Would they not melt, and at a little strain would they not part?"

"A costume such as this," said Edith, "is not meant for stormy weather, and yet it would by no means melt in a rain-storm, however severe. For storm-garments we have a paper that is absolutely impervious to moisture on the outer surface. As to toughness, I think you would find it as hard to tear this paper as any ordinary cloth. The fabric is so strengthened with fibers as to hold together very stoutly."

"But in winter, at least, when you need warmth, you must have to fall back on your old friend, the sheep."

"You mean garments made of sheep's hair? Oh, no; there is no modern use for them. Porous paper makes a garment quite as warm as woolen could, and vastly lighter than the clothes you had. Nothing but eider-down could have been at once so warm and light as our winter coats of paper."

"And cotton!—linen! Don't tell me that they have been given up. Like wool?"

"Oh, no; we weave fabrics of these and other vegetable products, and they are nearly as cheap as paper, but paper is so much lighter and more easily fashioned into all shapes that it is generally preferred for garments. But at any rate, we should consider no material fit for garments which could not be thrown away after being soiled. The idea of washing and cleaning articles of bodily use and using them over again would be quite intolerable. For this reason, while we want beautiful garments, we distinctly do not want durable ones. In your day, it seems, even worse than the practice of washing garments to be used again, you were in the habit of keeping your outer garments without washing at all, not only day after day, but week after week, year after year, sometimes whole lifetimes, when they were specially valuable, and finally, perhaps, giving them away to others. It seems that women sometimes kept their wedding dresses long enough for their daughters to wear at their weddings. That would seem shocking to us, and yet, even your fine ladies did such things. As for what the poor had to do in the way of keeping and wearing their old clothes till they went to rags, that is something won't bear thinking of."

"It is rather startling," I said, "to find the problem of clean clothes solved by the abolition of the wash-tub, although I perceive that that was the only radical solution."

Galen Clark, who has just resigned the post of guardian of the Yosemite valley, went there about 40 years ago, expecting to die in a year or two of consumption. He is now 83 years old and hale and hearty.

England has sent an expedition to



## A STEAMBOAT STORY.

BY MATTHEW WHITE, JR.

"NOW, Clinton, are you quite sure you've understood all my directions?"

And Mr. Joy looked a trifle anxious as he kissed his daughter and wrung his son's hand.

"Yes, sir. You know we went with you last summer, and besides, as we go on the boat, we won't have to change cars."

"Oh, you'll get along all right with such sharp reasoning as that!" laughed his father.

And then he hurried off down town to business.

The present occasion was an important one in the Joy family, for it was to signalize the first venturing abroad by themselves of 13-years-old Clinton and his younger sister Daisy.

They had been invited to spend a week with their grandmother near the seashore, and as Mrs. Joy was an invalid, and her husband happened just at the time to be very busy at his office, it was finally decided that the children might safely be trusted to take care of themselves for the 30 miles.

They were, of course, highly delighted with this arrangement, and when they were at last actually in the street car, on the way to the boat, they both felt very important.

"I wonder how many adventures we'll have?" said Daisy, as she sat on the very edge of the seat in order to have her feet touch the floor.

"Oh, you mustn't talk about or look for 'em," replied her more practical brother, "or we won't have any at all!"

All went smoothly until they reached the pier, where Daisy was seized with a mortal terror of passing the score or more of wagons and trucks that were continually coming and going, and blocked the way.

"Oh, Clint!" she cried. "Just see that horrid big horse, with the muzzle on his mouth! I'm sure if he bites, he'll kick, too, and how will we ever get by him?"

Her brother's only response was to bravely lead the way, flourishing his umbrella threateningly, and, after squeezing between greasy hubs and under several tailboards, they finally managed to board the May Queen, which was the romantic name painted on the paddle box of the steamboat that was to bear them across the bay to Sunside. All their baggage had been sent by express the day before, and after the tickets had been bought, the young travelers had nothing to do but sit quietly on the after deck and keep cool.

Pretty soon the bell was heard to ring in the engine-room, the whistle gave a warning shriek, the great wheels began to revolve, and in a few moments the May Queen was speeding on her course down the harbor, and so on out to the bay.

"It seems as if we went almost as fast as the steam cars," remarked Daisy, as she watched the foaming water flash out from behind the wheels. "But, oh! what was that?" as a sudden jar was followed by the stoppage of the engine.

"Guess we must have run off the track," responded her brother, laughingly.

But when he heard the rush of feet in the cabin and the loud shouts of captain and pilot the smile quickly faded away, and he put his arm around Daisy, as if determined to protect her first of all.

"The boat's snapped her shaft in two!" cried an excited-looking man, as he rushed out of the cabin toward a lady and gentleman he had left a few minutes before.

"Oh, please tell me what that means! Are we going to sink?"

And Daisy ran across the deck to find out all about it.

Clinton followed her, and with much interest heard it explained that the shaft was the sort of axle that turned the wheels, and under which he had ducked his head when they came on board.

"And can't we go at all now?" he asked.

"Not a boat's length, except as the wind and tide carry us," replied the gentleman, as he looked at his watch and then gazed anxiously out over the bay, on which the only sails visible were a long distance off.

"Then how are we going to get to grandma's for dinner?" said Daisy, in dismay.

But the May Queen's long, shrill whistles for help drowned Clinton's answer, for, indeed, he had known how to make any.

"Oh, look, Frank!" exclaimed the lady, during an interval in the blasts. "We must be drifting out to sea."

"That's what I feared," said the gentleman, gravely. "For the tide is still running out, and what wind there is is blowing in the same direction."

"Let's go down and see the break, will you, Daisy?" proposed Clinton.

And hand in hand they went downstairs, but there was such a crowd around the shaft that they could not get near it.

Daisy was rapidly growing very nervous, and Clinton was wondering what he could do or say to reassure her, when a man with a gilt band around his cap beckoned to him from the after gangway.

There were two deckhands leaning over the railing near him, holding on to the ropes, with which they had just lowered one of the life boats into the water.

"Now don't be frightened," explained the mate, "but just let us pass you down into this boat. Some of you passengers will be sure to want to go ashore when you find out the anchor won't hold when it's first dropped, and as you

two are the youngest on board it's no more'n right you should have first show."

"But where are you going to take us?" asked Daisy, in some alarm, as a stout arm placed her safely in the stern of the lifeboat.

"Right around Sandy Point—you can just see it over yonder—and up the river to Sunside."

"Exactly where we want to go," said Clinton, as he slid down a rope into the bow.

"You might unhook those blocks," began the mate, as he sent the men away in answer to a call from the captain, "and catch this rope. The boat will ride easier, and—"

But another loud summons from the captain called the officer forward, and the children were left alone.

"Here, Daisy, please hold this rope a minute, while I unhook these pulleys, as the man told me to do; or you might tie it to that ring."

So saying, Clinton passed the line the mate had thrown him to his sister, and proceeded to east off the hoisting gear.

He had barely completed his task when Daisy startled him by giving a spring that very nearly sent him overboard, and crying out:

"Oh, Clint, the rope's gone!"

"But, Daisy, why did you let go of it?"

"I was just trying to tie it as you said, and it slipped right out of my hands. And, oh, see how fast we're drifting away! Can't you catch hold of something?"

And the little girl almost held her breath while Clinton leaned as far over as he dared and tried to clutch at the rudder chains.

But just then the lifeboat sank down between two waves, and when it came up again there was a space of several feet between it and the May Queen, for the anchor had caught hold of the bottom at last, and the first of the flood-tide swept the smaller boat swiftly away.

The children at once began to shout for help at the top of their voices, but as the steamboat had now begun to blow off steam, and as most of the passengers were on the forward deck, watching a vessel that had just been sighted, they were neither heard nor seen.

"Can't you row back, Clint?" asked Daisy; then, as the boat rose high on a wave, only to sink into the green depths again, she added: "Oh, no, don't try; but see if we can't get to the land!"

Clinton, meanwhile, was tugging at the oars, which were several sizes too large for him; besides, he had only rowed once or twice in his life before. So when he found that the wind had changed, and was now blowing shoreward, he decided that it was best to take Daisy's advice.

"See if you can steer against my rowing," he suggested, when he had finally succeeded in pushing one of the huge oars into its place. "Just keep the rudder turned that way—so. It didn't look to be very far to the mouth of the river when the man pointed it out, and, if we can only get into the tide there, it'll carry us right up to Sunside. I used to watch it come rushing in last summer."

Thus, with the help of wind and tide and the one oar, the lifeboat was brought nearer and nearer to the strip of beach, until, finally, the children could hear the booming of the breakers.

"What is that?" inquired Daisy, as the dull roar grew ever louder.

Clinton told her, and both awoke to the fact that they would be much safer drifting far out at sea, for if the boat could not be kept in her present course, in spite of the wind, until she had drifted past Sandy Point and around into the quiet waters of the river, she would certainly be carried into the toppling surf and capsized.

Clinton, all exhausted as he was, worked away with his heavy oar harder than ever; but, nevertheless, the space between the lifeboat and the water line of breakers narrowed terribly fast while the distance to Sandy Point seemed to stretch out like elastic.

Which would be covered first?

"Oh, let me help, Clint!" cried Daisy, as she noticed that her brother dared not stop even to wipe away the great drops of perspiration that were trickling down his face.

"No, you can't do any more than you are doing by keeping tight hold of the rudder."

Daisy, however, determined to do all she could, began to give out encouraging reports of their progress toward the point, resolving not to notice how close they also were to the shore.

"Only a little bit more, Clint, and then you can rest all the way to Sunside, can't you?"

Her brother nodded, with his lips closed. He felt that all his breath must be saved for the "little bit."

What if he should not be able to hold out? How long would it be before some great curling wave—

"We've passed it!" suddenly announced Daisy.

And, after a few more strokes for good measure, Clinton drew in his oar, and, as the incoming tide swept the lifeboat safely into the peaceful river, he stretched himself out on the seat, quite limp from the exciting contest, in which he had been the victor.

Daisy arranged a coil of rope under his head for a pillow and fanned him with his hat, so that, in the course of ten minutes, he felt able to sit up and gently propel the boat a little faster, until he brought it, and the news of the May Queen's mishap, up to the steamboat wharf at Sunside.

They heard the next morning that the disabled steamer had been towed back to the city before nightfall, and Daisy is now of the opinion that she would rather read about adventures than have them.

"I hope people won't think we ran away with that boat on purpose," she remarked to her grandma, "because we didn't. It just ran away with us."—Golden Days.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## PERMANENT ROADS.

They Are Needed Badly in Every State of the Union.

Not for many years has the need of better country roads been felt so much as has been the case during the past winter, except in the more northern regions, where the temperature remained low enough to prevent the melting of the snows. South of 42 degrees latitude the rains have been so frequent that the soil is full of water, and the freezing and thawing of the ground so constantly alternating that a thorough breaking up of the soil has been the result. Consequently the public roads could not be much worse than at present. Owing to modern methods of drainage by the use of open ditches and tile, the roads will soon settle when the rains cease and



HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.  
(Highway Between Hummelstown and Middletown, Pa.)

the wind and sun have a chance to evaporate the surplus moisture. A great deal of inconvenience and loss to the farmers have already occurred as a result of the long wet period, and much more of sacrifice must be made in the expenditure of capital and labor to restore the damage done to the highways, by the hard usage they received during the open winter just past. Prairie roads are very satisfactory during dry years, but when the wet ones come they become impassable in proportion to the length of time and season of the year in which the rains appear, and to the use made of such highways during such periods.

Permanent roads may seem expensive, under the most favorable circumstances, but when the cost of cartage and the expense of keeping in repair are taken into account, the permanent roads would probably be the less expensive, if economically made. This, of course, depends largely upon the accessibility of the material necessary to the construction of such highways. Stone, gravel or sand form the foundation for them. Sand and a certain kind of clay, in proper proportions form a road suited to all kinds of weather. The sand packs under moisture and the clay under drought. Each supports the weakness of the other, when combined. The present condition of the roads will, doubtless, revive the question which had begun to react from the impetus which the wheelmen had given it, three or four years ago, owing to the favorable weather which had kept the highways in repair for so long.—Farmers' Union.

## STEEL TRACK ROADS.

Good Thing for Districts Where Gravel Is Not Found.

For many years I have thought that wagon roads might be successfully laid with steel plates about eight inches wide on which the wheels would run with very little draft. I never made an estimate of cost, because of the high price of steel products, until now that steel rails are sold so low that it seems as though the cost might be within reach of the taxpayers. The Illinois Steel company writes that steel plates three-eighths of an inch thick weigh about 16 pounds per square foot. Allowing for a flange, or lip, the weight should be about 20 pounds per square foot. This would make about 70 tons per mile. In large quantities this ought to be bought at \$20 per ton, or about the price of steel rails, or about \$1,400 per mile.

With good oak planks 3x8 inches at \$20, per 1,000, about 21,000 feet per mile, would cost \$420, so that the plates and planks to support them would cost not far from \$1,500 per mile. This is for large quantities. The cross-ties might be of steel rods or plates to keep the planks from spreading and placed low enough to be covered with gravel or broken stone between the plank for horses to travel on. Gen. Roy Stone, of New York, director of the United States department of good roads, is now investigating the practical utility of such road improvement, and thinks it feasible. Where gravel is scarce, it seems that such a track might be much cheaper.—O. Dinwiddie, in Prairie Farmer.

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

In spite of hard times and low prices of butter, there is nothing that is keeping so near good-time prices as good cows.

Men do not enter the race with Clydesdales. Why should they expect great results in milk or butter from beef cows?

It does not pay for a scrub man to invest in a high-priced thoroughbred animal and continue to give his usual slipshod care. He will soon bring it down to his own level.

Common grade cows can by proper care and feeding be made to exceed in profitable results many thoroughbreds, and it is easy to so treat an extra herd of thoroughbreds as to bring their product below the average grade.—Farm Journal.

## THE ALL-PURPOSE COW.

A Nondescript, Useless and Utterly Unprofitable Animal.

The dairy business is far more overdone by the "average" cow than from any other one cause. The trouble is that she eats and exists upon a man's farm to do just half what is required of her, and eats as much good food in the year as her betters. The amount of milk this average cow gives is 3,100 pounds yearly, and it should be as many quarts of better milk—as the record for 1,000 creameries shows, is not over 3½ per cent. fat, when it should be 4½ per cent. If one looks at this average cow critically the signs are too often reversed from what they should be, i. e., her head is too large to correspond with her udder, and her shoulders wider than her hips, and her tendency to put tallow upon her earl and not in her milk, and has ample storage capacity for everything except milk. She is a parasite that eateth by noonday, and wasteth a man's substance by night, and in the way of "fleecing the innocents," she beats all the trusts and rings combined. As a cow, she is one that uses health and vigor to destroy food and render as little return, therefore as possible. She is a product of all the good blood and bad breeding extant. The blood in her veins is an amalgamation of all the breeds under the sun, and reinforced by the "calico-colored" cattle of the hills, possessing few traits or her respectable relations, and embodying all the undesirable qualities of her "serub" kin. She is the result of chance breeding and the science of moon signs combined. She has a place in our later farm industry—where farmers and dairymen are thrown into a competition with the world, and the best only wins—alongside of the broncho pony and the Texas steer. She is getting her revenge back upon the men and their posterity for the way she was bred and cared for, by boarding with them and charging up a large part of the bill to the credit of "her company." This average cow has had a sort of feast and famine sort of a life; has been baked in the summer sun and soaked in the autumn rains, frozen and thawed alternately in winter, and fed what was handiest and when most convenient, and milked after everything else was done. The truth is, this average cow will have to go, and go soon, or the sheriff will sell her, and deliver her owner over to the demitition bow-wows. The man with an average dairy is in the sleigh of despond, and in all similitude should be using a wooden plow.—John Gould, in San Francisco Chronicle.

## FAILURE TO FRUIT.

It Is an Indication That a Tree Is Not in Good Health.

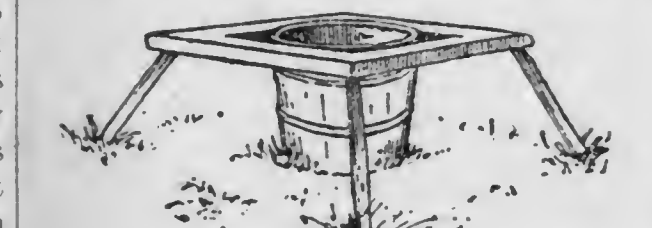
The fruiting of an orchard is the end of its culture, and everything should tend to this end. A failure to fruit at proper age and in the right season is a sure indication that something is wrong and that something ought to be done. There are a number of causes for a full-grown tree not fruiting, and it will be a good plan to investigate, ascertain the cause, if possible, and apply the remedy.

In some cases trees may have too much head and will exhaust themselves, nourishing their foliage at the expense of the first buds, but this is the exception. Generally a tree lacks plant food rather than an over-supply, and the application of well-rotted manure will remedy this. Sometimes there is a lack of lime or potash in the soil. Bone dust or wood ashes make a good fertilizer when mineral elements are lacking, as there may be an excess of moisture in the soil and drainage may be the necessary remedy. Pruning and thinning out may be necessary when there is an excessive growth of top. The soil may have become packed and hard, so that the tree cannot make as thrifty a growth as it should, and cultivating or digging about the roots may be necessary. With proper care the tree can be made to bear good fruit, quality being of more importance than quantity, and if, after proper remedies have been tried, the trees fail to yield good fruit, the quicker it is cut down and another one is planted in its place the better. Allowing a tree to overbear one year will be the cause of its not bearing the next. The tree so exhausts itself in maturing the excessive yield that a rest is required in which to recuperate. Thinning in good season is the remedy for this, while a better grade of fruit is secured.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmers' Voice.

## WATER FOR CALVES.

Make a Frame with Spreading Legs to Prevent Waste.

Calves during the first summer are frequently pastured in an orchard or tethered by a rope near the barn. In either case water must be carried to



PREVENTS TIPPING OVER.

them and their pail is very likely to be tipped over. Make a frame with spreading legs, like that shown in the cut—just large enough for the pail to set inside—and no trouble will be experienced.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## A List of State Flowers.

The following "state flowers" have been adopted by public school vote in the respective states: Alabama, Nebraska and Oregon, golden rod; Colorado, the columbine; Delaware, the peach blossom; Idaho, the syringa; Iowa and New York, the rose; Maine, the pine cone and tassel; Minnesota, the cypripedium or moccasin flower; Montana, the bitter root; North Dakota, the wild rose; Utah, the sage lily; Vermont, the red clover. In addition Rhode Island and Wisconsin have adopted a state tree, the maple being selected by both.

## D. &amp; O. East Freight Schedule.

The Baltimore and Ohio, in connection with the Continental Line and Central States Dispatch fast freight lines, has inaugurated another fast freight schedule to the west, to be known as Train 95. It will be made up at Baltimore, and is put on especially to accommodate import business by way of Locust Point, and at the same time gives to Eastern manufacturers and wholesale dealers a rapid service to the west. The running time of the train is so arranged that it will make 50 hours to Chicago, 30 to Cincinnati, 30 to Cleveland, 34 to Columbus, 118 to Dallas, Tex., 50 to Detroit, 98 to Duluth, Minn., 37 to Indianapolis, 78 to Kansas City, 75 to Memphis, 50 to Louisville, 74 to Milwaukee, 83 to Minneapolis, 61 to Peoria, Ill., 20 to Pittsburgh, 50 to St. Louis, 81 to St. Paul, 39 to Sandusky, 231 to San Francisco, 44 to Toledo, and correspondingly quick time to other western and southern points.

The Freight Department expects to make 95 as popular and reliable a train as 97, which makes the run from New York to Chicago and St. Louis in 60 hours.

Rather Discouraging.—Mr. Slim (hunting for a new boarding-house)—"Is the lady of the house in?" Servant—"No; she's gone for a policeman." "What are the terms for board here?" "Cash." "I mean how much a week?" "Ten an fifteen a week, 'ordin' to room." "I presume she makes a reduction for people who stay a month or two?" "I don't know. No one ever stays that long."—N. Y. Weekly.

Now comes that trying time of year. Whose woe each benedict can tell, When madam sheds the scalding tear Because her jelly failed to jell.—Chicago Record.

A man likes to rake up a lot of rubbish and make a bonfire as well as a woman likes to clean house.—Washington Democrat.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 26.  
LIVE STOCK.—Cattle, common 2 25 @ 3 00  
Select butchers 3 85 @ 4 25  
CALVES.—Fair to good light 6 00 @ 6 25  
HOGS.—Common 3 50 @ 3 80  
Mixed packers 3 30 @ 3 60  
Light shippers 3 10 @ 3 40  
SHEEP.—Choice 3 50 @ 3 75  
LAMB.—Spring 4 00 @ 4 50  
FLOUR.—Winter family 3 00 @ 3 35  
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 red 1 12 @ 1 15  
No. 3 red 1 00 @ 1 05  
Corn—No. 2 mixed 71 @ 72  
Oats—No. 2 21 @ 22  
Rye—No. 2 21 @ 22  
HAY.—Time to choice 11 00 @ 11 50  
PROVISIONS.—Mess pork 9 00 @ 9 25  
Lard—Prime steam 6 10 @ 6 35  
BUTTER.—Choice dairy 16 10 @ 16 25  
Prime to choice creamery 2 50 @ 3 00  
APPLES.—New Per 2 00 @ 2 25  
POTATOES.—New York 4 30 @ 4 65

CHICAGO, July 26.  
FLOUR.—Winter patent 4 30 @ 4 65  
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 1 north'n 84 @ 85  
No. 2 red 83 1/2 @ 84 1/2  
Corn—No. 2 mixed 27 @ 27 1/2  
OATS.—No. 2 17 1/2 @ 18  
PORK.—Mess 7 70 @ 7 75  
LARD.—Steam 7 40 @ 7 45

BALTIMORE, July 26.  
FLOUR.—Family 3 80 @ 4 15  
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 79 @ 79 1/2  
Corn—Mixed 31 1/2 @ 31 3/4  
Oats—No. 2 white 25 @ 25 1/2  
LARD.—Returned 21 @ 21 1/2  
PORK.—Mess 16 10 @ 16 15  
CATTLE.—First quality 3 70 @ 4 10  
HOGS.—Western 4 10 @ 4 20

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.  
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 109 1/2 @ 110  
Corn—No. 2 mixed 29 @ 29 1/2  
Oats—No. 2 mixed 19 1/2 @ 19 3/4

LOUISVILLE, July 26.  
FLOUR.—Winter patent 3 75 @ 4 00  
GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 2 red 70 @ 72  
Corn—Mixed 28 @ 29  
Oats—Mixed 20 1/2 @ 20 3/4  
PORK.—Mess 9 00 @ 9 10  
LARD.—Steam 8 40 @ 8 50

## South Dakota Pays Off Its Debt.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 13.—[Special.]—"The people of South Dakota have, in the last four years, paid off \$50,000,000 of their debts," said one of the best known loan agents of the State, "and they are now paying off at a very rapid rate. As things are going the people of the State, and especially the farmers, will soon be well out of debt. The large crops of the last few years, coupled with the close times, have had the effect of giving the people an appetite for getting out of debt, and fortunately has also given them the ability to do so."

Another agent who represents a loan company which has several million dollars loaned on farm property in South Dakota, adds his testimony, but the agent complains that he cannot find takers for one-third of the amount he would like to loan.

"Our company has 1,500 loans in this State on farm lands," said the agent above referred to, "and we have not had over fifty foreclosures in seven years. The company does not own a foot of land in the State and never lost a cent on a loan."—(Chicago Tribune, July 14, 1897.)

That portion of South Dakota which is traversed by the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the finest agricultural and stock growing section of the western country. For "Letters from Farmers," printed in pamphlet form, finely illustrated, and descriptions of farm lands, address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. Now is the time to look for homes in South Dakota, where land is cheap and good.

## Thunder-Like Tones.

"I really couldn't afford to let you board with me this summer," said an old farmer to a city man with a very deep bass voice.

"Why not?" roared the basso-profundo in tones that rattled the dried squashes in the rafters.

"Because whenever you talked or sang your voice would sour all the milk in my cellar."—Judge.

## Queen &amp; Crescent.

During the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville, Tenn., a low rate special tariff has been established for the sale of tickets on Cincinnati and other terminal points on the Queen & Crescent Route.

Tickets are on sale daily until further notice to Chattanooga at \$5.75 one way or \$7.20 round trip from Cincinnati, the round trip tickets being good seven days to return; other tickets, with longer return limit, at \$9.90 and at \$13.50 for the round trip.

These rates enable the tourist to visit Nashville and other Southern points at rates never before offered. Vestibuled trains of the finest class are at the disposal of the passenger, affording a most pleasant trip, and enabling one to visit the very interesting scenery and important battle grounds in and about Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga National Military Park. Tickets to Nashville to visit the Centennial can be repurchased at Chattanooga for \$3.40 round trip. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via Cincinnati and the Q. & C. Route South or write to W. C. RINEARSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Cincinnati, O.

A loafer always complains of warm weather more than a hard working man.—Arlinson Globe.

Highly Illustrated Publications, Descriptive of Yellowstone National Park, Black Hills, Summer Tours to the North and Northwest, Tours to Colorado, Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, Farm Lands in Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming and Homes in Washington and the Puget Sound Region will be mailed free by the undersigned. Send fifteen cents for a large colored wall map of the United States or a pack of superior playing cards. L. W. Wakeley, G. P. A., Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.

What an immense amount of laziness there is going on in the name of poor health.—Ram's Horn.

As pathetic a thing as one sees is a boy trying to be a dude on a two dollar a week salary.

## The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." USE

SAPOLIO

WITHOUT GRIP or GRIPE.

To get a natural result, a remedy should always act without violence, smoothly, easily, delightfully. This is the action of

Cascarets

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE,

because they strengthen the muscular action of the bowels and gently stimulate the kidneys and liver. They are purely vegetable, containing no poisonous or injurious substances, and are recommended and used by young and old. BELIEVE WHAT WE SAY! 10 cents prove their merit, and we ask that you

BUY AND TRY A TO-NIGHT! ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c, 25c, 50c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for free testimonials and 10 day treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S BOXES, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SILOS HOW TO BUILD ASK WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

A. N. K.-E 1



## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce Wm. L. COLLINS as a candidate for Jailer of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

## FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce A. J. GOREY as a candidate for Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican party.

## FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce C. J. DANIEL as a candidate for Assessor of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce C. L. HUGHES as a candidate for Assessor of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

## FOR POLICE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce Wm. REMINGTON as a candidate for Police Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN R. ADAIR as a candidate for Police Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce NEWT. CLARK as a candidate for Police Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

## FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce BENJ. PERKY as a candidate for Mayor of the City of Paris, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce W. T. BROOKS as a candidate for Mayor of the City of Paris, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the assigned estate of William Sudduth are requested to file them at once verified as the law requires.

Any claim not filed may be barred as provided by law.

J. Q. WARD, JR.,  
Assignee.

J. Q. WARD, Atty.  
(20-jy-1mo)

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the assigned estate of H. Margolen are requested to present them at once properly proven as required by law. Those knowing themselves indebted to H. Margolen are requested to pay promptly and thereby avoid court costs.

LOUIS SALOSHIN,  
Assignee.

HARMON STITT, Attorney.  
(11my)

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the assigned estate of T. H. Tarr are hereby notified to present same at once, properly proven to the undersigned or same may be barred by law.

T. E. ASHBROOK,  
Assignee of T. H. Tarr.  
MANN & ASHBROOK, Atty's. (22je)

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the assigned estate of Chas. R. Turner are requested to present them to me at my office in Paris, Ky., properly proven as required by law. Those knowing themselves indebted to the estate are requested to settle promptly and save costs of suit.

HARMON STITT,  
Assignee.

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.  
Lizzie M. and Sidney D. Clay's Assignee, Plaintiff.

vs.  
Lizzie M. Clay, etc., Defendants.  
Claims against the assigned estates of Lizzie M. and Sidney D. Clay must be presented for allowance before the first day of September, 1897. Unless presented by that date, they will be barred as per order of court in the above styled action. Creditors are notified to have their demands properly proven, and present them to the undersigned at the Citizens Bank of Paris, Ky., or leave them at the law offices of McMillan & Talbot.

WM. MYALL,  
Assignee of Mrs. Lizzie M. and Sidney D. Clay. (till Isep)

## Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership of Drs. Roberts & Usery is by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts of the firm are payable to Dr. Roberts and he assumes the indebtedness of the firm.

W. C. USSERY,  
H. H. ROBERTS.

April 30, 1897.

## THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHAS. A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail \$6 a year  
Daily & Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year

## The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.  
Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.  
Address TIME SUN, New York.

## WHEEL NOTES.

Lines About Devotees Of The Wheel, At Home And Elsewhere.

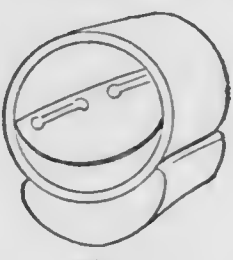
Nineteen Mays 11: cyclers who wheeled up to Augusta last week rode wheels valued at \$1,635.

The Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Bicycle Corps has completed its ride of 1,900 miles from Fort Missoula, Montana, to St. Louis. The distance was covered in thirty-five days. The average distance traveled each day was fifty-two and two-third miles. Over part of the route the daily average was sixty miles. The Corps was composed entirely of colored men.

## TIRES THAT LEAK.

The Morgan & Wright single-tube quick-repair tire must be regarded as a distinct improvement in bicycle tire construction. It has the following advantages:

While punctures in it can be repaired with plugs, or semi-liquid injections, as well as in any other single-tube tire, it can be permanently repaired by using the quick-repair strip inside the tire. See cut No. 1.

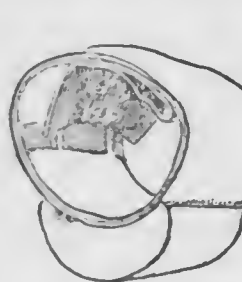


No. 1.

By injecting M. & W. quick-repair cement through the puncture, and then pressing down on the tire with the thumb, as in cut No. 2, the repair



No. 2.



No. 3.

strip inside is picked up by the cement, thus closing the puncture, as in cut No. 3.

The Morgan & Wright single-tube quick-repair tire is guaranteed not porous. This is on account of the way in which it is made. Nearly every rider has heard of tires that "leak like a sieve."

Many tires rot, because water gets into the fabric between the two layers of rubber. The Morgan & Wright fabric is proof against moisture.

Everybody knows how comfortable Morgan & Wright tires are, and yet how seldom they puncture. This is due to the fabric.

Ask any bicycle dealer whether other tires last as long as Morgan & Wright tires. Ask, also, what the Morgan & Wright guarantee means. Morgan & Wright tires are repaired free of charge, at the factory in Chicago or at any of the Morgan & Wright free repair shops, located in the principal cities.

N. B.—When you have a puncture, get right off. Riding a tire flat, when it has a tack or nail in it, may damage it considerably.

## PUBLIC SALE

— OF A —

FINE BLUE-GRASS FARM  
NEAR PARIS, KY.

I will offer at public sale on the premises, on

Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1897,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the farm belonging to the estate of Socrates Bowles, deceased, known as the "Goodman Place" and is the same conveyed by E. B. Bishop and Lizzie R. Bishop, his wife, to said Bowles. (See Deed Book 73, page 294, in the Clerk's office of the Bourbon County Court.)

The farm lies four miles east of Paris, Ky., on the Paris & Jacksonville turnpike, and contains 293 acres, 3 rods and 394 poles of first-class bluegrass land, all well fenced and abundantly supplied with everlasting springs and pools for live stock and is mostly now in grass.

The improvements consist of a modern built two-story frame residence situated in a lovely woodland, with lawn extending to the pike, and contains a hall and seven rooms, bath room, kitchen and pantry, a long veranda in front, with rear porch above and below, handsome cabinet mantels and tile hearths in each room, and all handsomely prepared, and finished in walnut and cherry. There is a large dry cellar of several rooms with inside and outside entrances; a splendid cistern of pure water at the door. There are four servants' rooms, ice house, barns, stables, carriage-house, meat and poultry houses with yards, and all necessary outbuildings; a fine orchard; in fact, with the location, valuable improvements, and the fertility of its soil, it is one of the most desirable homes in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

Mr. N. H. Bayless, of Paris, Ky., will take pleasure in showing the farm to anyone, or will furnish any additional information desired.

TERMS:—One-third cash in hand; one-third March 1, 1898; one-third March 1, 1899—deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent. per annum from day of sale until paid. Possession given immediately after first payment is made.

I will also sell at the same time:

1 cow;

Lot of corn and hay;

Farm implements;

Some furniture etc.

The property of the deceased.

ROBT. L. BOWLES, Executor.

Palmyra, Missouri.

A. T. FORSYTH, Auctioneer.

## MULLIGAN'S LAST DAY

A TERROR OF THE WEST WHO MADE HIS TAKING OFF MEMORABLE.

He Killed a Friend Who Tried to Persuade Him to Surrender—Brought Down by a Bullet From a Militiaman's Rifle. One of Mark Twain's Desperadoes.

"His name was included in the little list of Nevada desperadoes made by Mark Twain in 'Roughing It,'" said the Nevada pioneer. He did not say 'Mark Twain,' by the way, but 'Sam Clemens,' the name by which all old Nevadans and Californians knew the famous humorist. The pioneer was talking of men of his time who had died with their boots on, and Billy Mulligan was the character who just now was to the front. Some of the hostile mix ups and shooting matches in which that young Irishman had taken a hand had been related, and now the narrator had come to the day of his taking off.

"Billy Mulligan had run a long string and lasted a good while for a man of his temper and practices, for he was tough out and out," continued the pioneer. "His neck was in danger in the days of the San Francisco vigilance committee, and he ran some narrow chances with the law and lynchers afterward. He was a brave, desperate man, handy with weapons, and would fight 'at the drop of the hat.' But he pulled through all trouble until the time came, which seems sooner or later to befall almost every desperado, when the strain of danger and the effect of constant drinking and excitement got the better of his nerves and judgment. When a desperado gets that way, there are two courses that he may take—quit the country, quit drinking and get to work at an honest calling or stay and get killed. The last was what Mulligan chose, but he kept the business in his own hands and forced the pace to the end.

"It was at Carson City that the end came to Billy Mulligan. The cards had gone against him all night. The liquor he had drunk had made him ugly as he walked out of the Esmeralda saloon one morning. Next door was a laundry, and a Chinaman, ironing clothes, lifted his face to the window just as Mulligan was passing. Without a word the desperado drew his pistol and fired through the glass, blowing the Chinaman's brains out, then went on to the hotel where he was staying, and up stairs to his room in the top story. The door of his room opened near the head of the stairway, and when the sheriff's officers came to arrest him for killing the Chinaman he stood them off with his revolvers. They knew it meant certain death to some of them to try to rush up the stairway, and they stopped at the foot to consider. John Coleman, a particular friend of Mulligan, who was with them, tried to persuade him to surrender.

"No use, John," said Mulligan. "I shan't be taken alive. This is my last day, and the game'll end right here. You keep away and don't get mixed up in the trouble."

"Coleman was working along up the stairway as he talked, with the object, perhaps, of getting near enough to the desperado to disarm him.

"Stop where you are, John," said Mulligan. "One step nearer and I'll kill you."

"Coleman made another step forward, and Mulligan shot him through the heart. He permitted the others to take the body away, keeping them covered with his pistols all the time. A crowd gathered in the hotel and the public square which it faced, and plans were discussed for capturing Mulligan, but his character for deadly desperation was such that volunteers were scarce. At last it was decided to call out the militia company and take the desperado in his stronghold by regular assault.

"The troops were mustered in double line in the public square, facing the hotel and waiting the order to advance. Through the window of his room in the third story Mulligan could be seen now and then as he walked to and fro between the stairway and the window, keeping watch against a surprise in either direction. Then, as the face of the desperado appeared once more at the window, one of the soldiers fired with his rifle, killing him instantly. It was an unexpected shot which undoubtedly saved several lives that would almost certainly have been sacrificed in carrying the room by storm.

"Billy Mulligan was a New Yorker by birth and was a typical representative of the old time California 'tough' gambler—a class which got its tone and manners from the New York of the volunteer firemen and 'Dead Rabbit' days. Quick of motion—some of them could pick a fly from the wall with the thumb and finger four times out of five—stern and short spoken except where it was part of their game to be suave, rough and tumble fighters, fashionably dressed, with more of ornaments than southern gamblers often wear and distinguished by heavy black mustaches, they ran their course in San Francisco, which was headquarters from which they went to the new mining communities, to stay while these flourished or until they were driven out. They had their day—most of them were shot or hanged, or they died in want. Here and there, stranded in some out of the way western community, some decrepit survivor is found of the old gambler desperado class of which Billy Mulligan was a shining example."—New York Sun.

## Fully Cared For.

"Do you have mice in your house, Parker?" asked Wicks.

"Yes; lots of 'em," said Parker.

"What on earth do you do for them? I'm bothered to death by them at my house."

"What do I do for 'em?" said Parker.

"Why, I do everything for 'em—provide 'em with a home, plenty to eat, and so forth. What more can they expect?"—Harper's Bazar.

# TWIN BROTHERS' SPECIAL SUMMER SALE!

## For Ten Days Only.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shoes.

Clothing, Shoes, Underwear, Etc.

Calico, 3c.  
Challie, 3c.  
Lawn, 3c.  
Gingham, 3c, etc.  
20 yds Sea Island Brown Cotton, \$1.00.  
20 yds Bleached Muslin, \$1.00.  
14 yds Lonsdale and Masonville Bleached Muslin, \$1.  
Dress Gingham, 5c.  
Handsome Percales, 7c.  
Black Satene, 7c.  
Crash, 4c.  
Towels, 5c up.  
Lace Curtains, 10c up.  
Window shades, 10c up.  
Bed Quilts 49c up.  
Ticking, 5c up.  
White Goods, 4c up.  
Shirting Cotton, 4c up.  
Cottonade, 10c.  
Ladies' Skirts, 95c.  
Ladies' Shirt Waists, 25c up.  
Curtain Seams, 5c up.  
25c Dress Goods now 19c.  
50c Dress Goods now 39c.  
75c Dress Goods now 49c.  
Silks at special prices.  
Special prices on our Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Slippers in Tan and Black.

600 prs Men's Pants, 25c, worth 75c  
300 prs Men's Pants, good values, 49c, worth \$1.25.  
300 prs Men's wool Jeans Pants, 72c.  
200 prs Boys' Knee Pants 25c.  
Men's Suits, were \$15, now \$9.00.  
Men's Suits, were \$12, now \$7.90.  
Men's Suits, were \$10, now \$6.00.  
Men's Suits were \$8, now \$5.00.  
Men's Suits were \$6, now \$3.75.  
Men's Suits were \$4.75, now 2.95.  
Knee Pants Suits, 49c.  
Knee Pants Suits, \$1.  
Knee Pants Suits, \$1.25.  
Knee Pants Suits \$1.50.  
Men's Shoes worth 1.75 now \$1.25.  
Men's Shoes worth 2.50, now \$1.90.  
Men's Shoes worth 3 now \$2.25.  
Men's Shoes worth 3.75, now \$2.75.  
Men's Shoes worth 4 and 4.50, now \$3.25.  
Men's Laundered Shirts, White and Colored, 44c.  
Men's Laundered Shirts, worth \$1 now 69c.  
Big line of Sheets, Hats, Trunks, etc., at Special Prices for Ten Days.

## FREE:

With every purchase at our store you get a coupon, and when you get \$10 worth of coupon tickets you get free a large, handsome, glass-framed picture.  
Remember these are special prices for 10 days. Don't delay. Come now and you will reap a harvest. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

**TWIN BROTHERS,**  
BOURBON'S BIGGEST BARGAIN BRINGERS,  
701-703 MAIN ST., PARIS, KY.

## FRANKFORT &amp; CINCINNATI RY.

In Effect March 1, 1897.  
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

EAST BOUND.	
Lv Frankfort.....	6:20am 7:00pm
Ar Frankfort.....	6:40am 7:20pm
Lv Lexington.....	6:50am 7:30pm
Ar Lexington.....	7:10am 7:50pm
Lv Louisville.....	7:20am 8:00pm
Ar Louisville.....	7:40am 8:20pm
Lv Cincinnati.....	8:10am 8:50pm
Ar Cincinnati.....	8:30am 9:10pm

WEST BOUND.	
Lv Paris.....	9:20am 5:30pm
Ar Paris.....	9:40am 5:50pm
Lv Lexington.....	9:50am 6:00pm
Ar Lexington.....	10:10am 6:20pm
Lv Louisville.....	10:20am 6:30pm
Ar Louisville.....	10:40am 6:50pm
Lv Cincinnati.....	10:50am 7:00pm
Ar Cincinnati.....	11:10am 7:20pm
Lv Frankfort.....	11:20am 7:30pm
Ar Frankfort.....	11:40am 7:50pm

GEORGE B. HARPER, C. D. BERCAW,  
Gen'l Supt., Gen'l Pass. Agt.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

## W. O. HINTON, Agent,

Fire, Wind and Storm Insurance.

THE VERY BEST.  
OLD, RELIABLE, PROMPT-PAYING.

## NON-UNION.

## "BIG FOUR"

## ROUTE

BEST LINE TO AND FROM

TOLEDO & DETROIT.

All Points in Michigan.

CHICAGO.

"White City Special."

Best Terminal Station.

ST. LOUIS.

Avoiding The Tunnel.

BOSTON.

Wagner Sleeping Cars.

Buffett Parlor Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars, Private Compartment Cars, Elegant Coaches and Dining Cars.

Be sure your tickets read via "BIG FOUR."

E. O. McCORMICK,

Passenger Traffic Mgr.

D. B. MARTIN,

Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

CINCINNATI, O.

## HOUSE AND LOT AND BLACK-

SMITH SHOP FOR SALE.

I DESIRE to sell my house and lot, with blacksmith shop, at Jacksonville, Ky. I will sell for half cash, balance in twelve months. For further particulars, address, or call on

BENJ. F. SHARON,  
Jacksonville, Ky.

(13oct-1f)

JOHN CONNELLY,

PLUMBER,

PARIS, KENTUCKY.

Work guaranteed satisfactory. Calls promptly answered. Your work is solicited. Prices, reasonable.

Nashville Exposition.

BUY your ticket to Nashville via Cincinnati and Queen & Crescent route to Chattanooga. Visit the historic city and the great battlefields of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain; spend a day at the Chattanooga National Military Park; then, refreshed and ready for new conquests, continue the journey. Low rates to the great Exposition in effect via this pleasant route.

The Queen & Crescent train service is perfect, the schedules fast ones, the scenery unsurpassed anywhere.

If you want the journey to be a pleasant one, see that your tickets read via Cincinnati and Queen & Crescent.

W. C. Rineason, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

L. & N. Rates To Nashville.

Tenn. Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 31st, '97. L. & N. will sell tickets at following rates for the round trip:

April 28 to Oct. 15th, final limit Nov. 7, \$12.60. April 29 to Oct. 30, final limit 15 days, from date of sale, \$9.25. April 27 to Oct. 30, final limit 7 days including date of sale, \$7.60.

F. B. CARR, Agt.

OPTICIAN

L. H. Landman, M. D.,

Of No. 503 W. Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Will be at the Windsor Hotel, Paris, Ky.,

TUESDAY, AUG. 10TH, 1897,

returning every second Tuesday in each month.

Optician Landman has been visiting this city regularly for over five years, and has adjusted glasses to the eyes of the best people of Paris and Bourbon County, and has proven himself competent, thorough, reliable and honest.

You can get Landman's glasses from Clark & Clay's drug store, between his visits, and when he makes his regular visit he will examine your eyes thoroughly and make any change necessary to give satisfaction. Examination free.

REFERENCES.—Drs. W. & J. Fithian, Eads, Buck, Fithian & Bowen, and C. D. Cram, of Paris.

THE FIRST BATTLE

OSCAR W. MILLER has received the exclusive agency for this and adjoining counties, for the sale of Bryan's new book, entitled "The First Battle." It is written in Mr. Bryan's best style—clear, concise and logical. His inspiring language, full of keen satire and brilliant rhetoric will, charm, interest and instruct, not only those who were his most devoted followers but also his most ardent opponents. The book contains about 600 pages printed from large, clear type, with 32 full page illustrations; a magnificent colored presentation plate and an autograph preface; handsomely bound in cloth, half-morocco or full morocco, at \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.75 each. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. Address, OSCAR W. MILLER, Hutchison, Ky.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

L. & N. R. R.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:

From Cincinnati—11:16 a. m.; 5:38 p. m.; 10:15 p. m.

From Lexington—4:39 a. m.; 7:45 a. m.; 3:39 p. m.; 6:37 p. m.

From Richmond—4:35 a. m.; 7:42 a. m.; 3:33 p. m.

From Maysville—7:48 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS:

To Cincinnati—4:45 a. m.; 7:55 a. m.; 8:46 p. m.

To Lexington—7:55 a. m.; 11:27 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.; 10:21 p. m.

To Richmond—11:25 a. m.; 5:43 p. m.; 10:25 p. m.

To Maysville—7:55 a. m.; 6:35 p. m.